Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1861. NUMBER 303.

Army Equipments.

MILITARY UNIFORMS For Sale Cheap. A number of Ready Made Grey Military Uniforms [illegible] one Company. JAS. HARRIS & CO., No. 18 Lake [illegible]

ARMY EQUIPMENTS. CAMP BLANKETS AND KNAPSACKS COMBINED. And so arranged that they may be formed into Tents. KNAPSACKS WITH CAPES. The above are newly invented equipments, and furnished in large quantities to the Eastern Troops, being considered the best in use. PLAIN KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, CAMP BLANKETS, RUBBER CLOTHING, &c., may be had in any quantity at the Agency of JOHN B. GIBSON & CO., [illegible] street, Kingsbury Block.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS. We are now extensively engaged in manufacturing Dragoon Equipments, KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, WATER-PROOF BLANKETS, CARTRIDGE BOXES, BELTS, KNIFE-SHEATHS, &C., And are prepared to furnish large quantities AT SHORT NOTICE. SAMPLES ON HAND. TURNER & SIDWAY, 23 RANDOLPH STREET, Manufacturers of Saddles, Horse Collars, &c. All inquiries promptly answered.

MILITARY GOODS. BLUE CLOTH, Grey Cloth, Flannel, Blankets, And Trimmings, FOR SALE BY BOWEN BROTHERS, 74 and 76 Lake Street.

MILITARY CAPS. J. & A. HERZOG, Manufacturers and Jobbers of HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS, 152 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

MILITARY BELTS AND SHIRTS.—I am now manufacturing BELTS and ready to supply in any quantity AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER SOLD BEFORE. UNIFORM SHIRTS made to order. BUCK GLOVES cheap as usual. E. H. BOWEN, 20 Clark st. Over the United States Express Office.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S. S.—Circuit Court of Cook County. June Term 1861. Lucinda King vs. Charles S. King.—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non residence of Charles S. King, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, notice is hereby given to the said Charles S. King that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof, on the 22d day of June 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of July next, 1861, as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said Charles S. King, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the second Monday of July, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. H. B. STEVENS, Compl't's Sol'r., 86 Clark street.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S. S.—Circuit Court of Cook County. In Chancery. Wendel Allis vs. John [illegible]. Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery, will, in obedience to a decree [illegible], sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House of Cook County, [illegible] all the following described premises [illegible] in the City of Chicago [illegible]. L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County. Chicago, June 11th, 1861.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago. [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago. Francis W. Buckingham vs. Charles A. Gr[illegible] [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas James G. Maclay and Margaret Maclay, his wife, did execute and deliver unto Edward H. Arnold, as Trustee, &c., a deed of trust dated March 15, A. D. [illegible] EDWARD H. ARNOLD, Trustee. DAVIS & NISSEN, Sol'rs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, S.S.—Cook County Circuit Court, June Term, A. D. 1861. Ebenezer S. Wolcott vs. D. C. Brown. [illegible] WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. A. E. WOLCOTT, Plff's Att'y.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, 1861.—In Chancery. William T. Seymour vs. Clark Runyon and Laura Runyon, his wife, Joseph Johnston, [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. KING & SCOTT, Complainant's Solicitors.

IMPORTANT.—Look in at 178 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago, And see how low they sell Oils, White Lead, Paints, French and American Glass, Varnishes [illegible]

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles [illegible] Orders directed to CHAS. KUNZ, Chicago P. O. [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

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Chicago Tribune

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1861.

THE NATION'S WAR CRY.

Forward to Richmond! Forward to Richmond! The Rebel Congress must not be allowed to meet there by the 20th of July! BY THAT DATE THE PLACE MUST BE HELD BY THE NATIONAL ARMY!

THE BRIGADE AT CAIRO.

Our special dispatch from Cairo brings the gratifying intelligence that the Regiments constituting Gen. Prentiss' Brigade at Cairo have been unconditionally accepted for the war; that is, they are no longer subject to the restriction of the War Department requiring those regiments to disband, in which *one-fifth* of the men are unwilling to re-enlist. The men are allowed a furlough of ten days and will be provided with passes to visit their homes. It is now probable that the Brigade will be saved for the war. It would be a great calamity if the six well drilled and well prepared regiments which Illinois first sent to the field should be disbanded and scattered at the expiration of their three months term of enlistment, and we should deem it a serious misfortune if Gen. Prentiss were now placed on the retired list by the breaking up of his command.

Capt. Pitcher will commence re-mustering the men on the 4th of July.

NEW VIRGINIA.

The Legislature of the loyal government of Virginia, convened at Wheeling yesterday. One of its first duties will be to elect two Senators to represent the Old Dominion in the National Council at Washington—the traitors, Mason and Hunter, having out lawed themselves. It is conceded that the bold and gallant John S. Carlisle, will be chosen as one of the new Senators. Who the other one will be is not known, but probably he will be taken east of the mountains.

The Legislature assembled at Wheeling, although but provisional in its character, owing to the revolutionized condition of the State, is yet the only constitutional body which can be recognized as the law-making power. The Senate will, without doubt, promptly admit the members whom the Legislature may choose. The United States government has already recognized the Provisional Governor, and the Richmond usurpers are effectually outlawed by their own treasonable acts.

WASHINGTON.

The capital of the Republic has not been so like itself since the war began as now upon the eve of the special session. For the moment the war stands secondary to the organization of the House, and politicians, with or without epaulets, rule the hour. The Speakership is in doubt, the Clerkship is in doubt, and all the lesser places stand waiting for the issue on the first named, which shall, in a greater or less degree, decide all of them. Our own impression is that Col. Blair will be elected Speaker, as a compliment well earned by himself and due to the Union men of Missouri; and that the subordinate officers of the last Congress will be continued.

It is pleasant to be assured that the members show no disposition, thus far, to foist the disorganizers into their coveted notoriety by entering into debate with them on peace propositions. A short, quick, decided session, with decisive results, is what the people want. Anything less than that comes of evil.

Senators Breckinridge and Powell, of Kentucky, will occupy their seats, the first named having already left for Washington. The two Missouri Senators are not yet heard from, and they probably will not be.

THE COMET.

A splendid comet made its appearance last evening in the northwestern heavens—its tail reaching nearly to the zenith. Mr. Thomas Bassnett, of Ottawa, writes to the *Journal* as follows concerning the strange visitor:

"Last night (June 30th,) after several cloudy evenings, the great comet of 1264 and 1556 suddenly presented itself, shorn of none of its ancient splendor. Its tail is almost straight, yet, if anything, convex to the west, and full ninety degrees long, terminating a little south of the bright star Lyra, and passing over it. The comet is within two or three days of its perihelion passage, and will pursue a track eastward, favorably for exhibiting its magnificent proportions for two months to come. It will probably not attain its full size and brilliancy until about the first of August."

If Mr. Bassnett is correct in pronouncing this the comet of 1264 and 1556, it is the fifth, we believe, whose periodic return has been verified by observation. The interval between its first and second recorded appearances is 292 years, and between its second and third 305 years. The perihelion distance of this comet had diminished an eighth between its first appearance in 1264 and its second in 1556, causing a great elongation in its orbit, and indicating a probable lengthening of its "circuit," by several hundred millions of miles, which is now shown to be equal to thirteen years in its revolution around the sun.

Wants to Come Back.

Intelligence has been received at the War Department that Gen. Lee was about to leave the rebel service in disgust and *was anxious to have his old position in the Federal army!* He had doubtless heard that the War Department had restored the traitor Emory to the position he had deserted, and not only restored him but *promoted* him from a Major to a Lieut. Colonelcy! With this precedent before his eyes why should he dispair of being received back into the service of the nation, and promoted from his old rank of Colonel to that of General? What more has he done than Emory did? His State seceded and he seceded, Emory left his resignation in the hands of friends to be tendered when Maryland would secede.

The restoration of Emory to the army is an outrage on the country, and an insult to every loyal officer in the army.

It is reported that the friends of the sneaking traitor Maury, and other officers in the army and navy, who basely deserted their colors, have opened negotiations to be restored, since the precedent has been set in Emory's case. We shall probably have Bragg, Magruder and Beauregard applying not only for restoration and promotion, but *back pay*. The War Department never committed a more fatal act. It remains for the Senate to put a veto upon this outrage on the loyal feelings of every soldier in the army and citizen in the nation.

Newspaper Consolidation.

The New York *World* was yesterday united with the *Courier and Enquirer*, under the title of "The New York *World and Courier and Enquirer*." We observe that the Philadelphia *North American and United States Gazette* objects to the new title as "rather heavy." The objection is well taken, but how much lighter is the familiar cognomen of the Philadelphia paper? The *Journal of Commerce* will now be the only morning paper left in New York of the old-fashioned commercial mammoth sheets.

Movement of Troops.

The movement of Union troops into Virginia is more formidable just now than at any time hitherto. Two more Ohio regiments left Camp Dennison on Saturday last, for Western Virginia, and two more Indiana regiments are on the march with the same destination. Seven thousand troops reached Washington on Saturday, and two additional regiments were sent to Fortress Monroe a few days since. The total number of Federal troops forwarded from the various State Camps last week, to the military positions in and upon the border of Virginia, was more than twenty thousand.

Aid from Texas.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph*, of the 16th ult., urges Texans to arms and to horse, and fly without delay to the succor of Missouri. The *Telegraph* is assured authoritatively that Gov. Jackson expressed his desire for all the men and arms that could be sent to him, in anticipation of the war now being waged upon his gallant State. The *Telegraph* people will be too late. Jackson has been wiped out. The war is over and a peace has been conquered by Gen. Lyon in Missouri.

Rock River Seminary Exhibition.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ROCK RIVER SEMINARY, MT. MORRIS, Ogle Co. Ill., June 28, 1861.

Yesterday was the close of the academic year of this institution, and the day of its annual exhibition. For a score of years Rock River Seminary has been the highest educational institution in Ogle and the adjoining counties, and its anniversaries are occasions of unusual interest to many hundreds of the good people who have committed their sons and daughters to its gentle care. The attendance this year was surprisingly large—no less than twelve or fifteen hundred—and they listened with appreciative interest. The number and character of its students show that the institution flourishes, spite of the war, in which this people take so earnest an interest, and the currency troubles, by which they have suffered.

Two hundred and sixty-nine students have attended within the past year, almost all of whom were enrolled in the classical and scientific departments.

The examinations which occupied the early part of the week evinced a very creditable degree of scholarship in all departments. The classes in Homer, Horace, and Trigonometry and Surveying were excellent. On Sunday, the 23rd, Professor Harlow, the Principal, delivered an able baccalaureate address to the three graduating young ladies. On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, addresses were delivered before the Literary societies by Prof. J. N. Martin, formerly of this institution, and B. F. Sheets, Esq., of Oregon. They were thoughtful and polished orations.

On Thursday came the Exhibition, which was held in a pretty grove in the Campus, spacious enough to shelter the large crowd. The procession moved from the Seminary at nine o'clock, headed by the Mount Morris Union Guards, a fine looking company of citizen soldiery. During the forenoon, eleven young ladies, to three of whom were awarded diplomas as Mistresses of Arts, read essays, in the following order:

Salutatory, Miss Bell Marshall; Youthful Day Dreams, Mary Allen; A Little While, Lizzie Wilder; Memory's Harp, Dehlia Hazelton; Real and Ideal Life, N. J. E. Martin; Music, E. Augusta Anderson; Under the Wave, Laura E. Cartright; The Unseen, Lizzie F. Harlow; The Spirit Harp, Mary E. Bullard; Our Country's Flag, Mary E. Hills; The Morning Cometh—Valedictory, M. E. Morris.

These essays, which were carefully read, were written with taste and vivacity, and some of them displayed a finish that could only be the work of well cultivated minds. The last three ladies were graduated.

In the afternoon twelve young gentlemen delivered orations, as follows:

Latin Salutatory, W. E. Atchison; Life, Thomas Leake; Harmony of Nature, D. H. Hammer; Æsthetics, J. M. Piper; Act Well Your Part, H. T. Scoville; Labor, J. T. Long; The Student, S. J. Morris; A Plea for Secession, I. N. Hicks; Patriotism, S. Allen; Development, H. C. Scoville; Resolution, C. C. Snyder; Valedictory, Q. F. Matteson.

They generally spoke with forcible and clear delivery. The manner was self-possessed, even in the utterance of those florid sentences of which all students are so inordinately fond. Much elevated sentiment, and some really original thoughts were scattered through these pieces.

A re-union was held in the evening, where the returned students of former days, now scattered through the land, and engaged in the various avocations of active life, met again, rejoicing to bask in the light of unforgotten faces, and review the scenes that passed in the halcyon days of student life.

The Fall Term of this Institution, which is now flourishing under the most favorable auspices, begins on the 26th of August next. VISITOR.

Capt. Ward's Family.

The Rock Island *Argus* gives the following particulars concerning the family of Capt. Ward, late of the war steamer Freeborn:

His family consisted of a wife and four children—Edwin, aged about 23, who occupies the farm; Whitmore, aged about 21; Frederick, about 18, and Charles, about 12. Frederick was with his father on the Freeborn. Whitmore and Charles, under the care of their mother, are now in Europe, at the Dresden University, where she intended to remain to look after the boys during the period they were being educated. Capt. Ward has two brothers, one of whom is a resident of Hartford, Conn., where he was born, and the other is now a resident of New York City. He has three brothers-in-law (who married sisters of Mrs. Ward), two of whom reside in New York City, and one in Liverpool, England.

Capt. Ward was 55 years of age, and had been in the service since 1823. A "flying artillery of the seas" had been the study and ambition of his life, and he had explained his theory in several published works that are well esteemed among naval officers. His flying flotilla on the Potomac gave him the first opportunity to apply his theory, and he has died just at the moment of success. His remains have been taken to Hartford, Connecticut, for interment.

From Southwest Missouri—Gov. Jackson.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.]

LEBANON, Laclede Co., June 22, 1861.

Nothing of particular moment has occurred since my last, excepting that I was given the command of eight cavalry men, with Lieut. Morris at the head, to break up a secession company of horsemen encamped about 12 miles from this place. We started with our detail about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, reached the place of their rendezvous, scattered the rebels, and succeeded in arresting John Craddock, Second Lieutenant of the company. Their Captain, Wm. Baker, ran off, leaving his horse, and secreted himself in the thick underbrush. We searched his house, took all their papers, rifles, ammunition, &c., we could find; arrested James Fitzgerald, seized four horses belonging to the gang, and brought into camp three prisoners and four horses, where we arrived at 9 o'clock last evening.

We find this place pretty extensively squelched out, so far as the "seceshers" are concerned. The Union flag is flying over the court house, and all is peace and quietness. A secession company in this place, of about sixty strong, fled to the woods on the approach of Col. Sigel's command, and most of them are skulking about the ridges, taking good care to keep out of shooting distance. Last night Major Cronenbold dispatched a company, Capt. Gottschalk commanding, to arrest Col. Miles Vernon, Senator from Laclede county, upon information of having received powder from Gov. Jackson to be forwarded to the Southern Confederacy. The arrest took place about seven o'clock last evening, and upon examination of the case he admitted that the powder was sent to his house, but without his knowledge or consent; that from his house it had been dispatched South some time since. There being no evidence to hold the *distinguished* Senator, he was subsequently released. There are five companies of Home Guards being organized in this place, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Yarmouth, and with a detachment of sixty of our men left here, under command of First Lieutenant Balthouse, there is no doubt but perfect tranquility will continue.

A party of twelve horsemen passed down the Tuscumbia road, on their way to Arkansas, day before yesterday. From the appearance of the men, it is surmised that it was Governor Jackson traveling in disguise, attended with a corporal's guard. We heard of the same party in the neighborhood of Big Piney, and tracked them to this place, and that the Governor has passed over the road on his way South, is pretty certain. On arriving here, we first received intelligence of the brush between Gen. Lyon and the State troops at Boonville, and the success of our party and the utter defeat of the rebels is the cause of much rejoicing among the boys. I have a large list of *secessers*, which I have taken down as given me by different Union men on the road, and which we intend paying our respects to as we pass along, if they will only stand to receive them. I very much think, however, we will have no fight in this part of the State, and, if they keep their word, our gallant Colonel will give them a little taste of the Fifth Regiment. After we have traveled the road, I imagine there will be but little for those who come after us to do.

Shot Guns and Broken Rifles Wanted in Mississippi.

[From the Jackson Mississippian, June 21.]

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, JACKSON, Miss., June 21, 1861.

Whereas, It is probable that Mississippi will be called on to put forth her full military strength; and whereas, arms manufactured specially for war cannot be procured in sufficient numbers to arm ALL who are willing and anxious to take part in the present conflict, I have deemed it proper and necessary to the defence of the State, to call the attention of the people to the fact that they have in their possession arms which can be made efficient for war purposes, sufficient to arm twenty-five thousand men; and to invoke the aid of all State and county officers in collecting these arms and placing them in reach of the State authorities. Let the Boards of Police of each county forthwith assemble and send an agent into every police beat, and urge the citizens to send to the county seat all surplus fire arms, shot guns or rifles of every description, new or old, in order or out of order, and when collected, let them be valued by just and discreet men appointed by the Board of Police, and the State will become responsible for value to individuals sending them. Let them then be sent to Jackson where they can be repaired. Small rifles can be bored to the proper calibre; old guns repaired, and broken ones mended. I further enjoin it on all officers of the State, and earnestly invoke the aid of all patriotic citizens, to use every effort to collect the scattered arms belonging to the State and send them forward to Jackson. Let every company which is not in a position to receive arms from the State, arm themselves with double-barrel shot guns, (for they can be made as efficient as muskets or rifles,) and hold themselves in readiness to move at an hour's notice. If seconded in these measures, as I hope and believe I shall be by the gallant men of Mississippi, we will then be able to send our insulted, invaded and outraged friends of the Border States all the aid they may need, and have arms enough left to make Mississippi a land of fire to an invading foe.

JOHN J. PETTUS.

Washington Items.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 28.

FORWARD AT LAST.

We are enabled to assert, upon the authority of gentlemen who are in the secrets of the campaign, that a decided forward movement will be made within a very short time, in the triumphant success of which, it is hoped, that minor disasters, such as befel us at Great Bethel, Vienna and Mathias Point, will be forgotten. We congratulate the country, that after this long and seemingly useless inaction, the power of Government is about to be felt. Thousands of hearts, long despondent with sad forebodings of evil in innumerable things, are about to be changed to joy unspeakable by the bugles of the charge. Forward to Richmond! We seize the cry of the old crusader and shout with exultant voices, "God wills it! God wills it!"

GEN. M'DOWELL REMAINS IN COMMAND.

We are authorized to state positively, that Gen. McDowell has not been superseded by Gen. Dix, but remains in command of the North Eastern Department. It was at one time intended to divide this Department, and assign Gen. Dix to the command of one half, and Gen. McDowell to that of the other; but this plan has been abandoned, and the place of Gen. Dix is yet undetermined. The retention of Gen McDowell gives great satisfaction. He has made himself thoroughly acquainted as it is possible to be with an enemy which never awaits the arrival of soldiers whom it affects to despise.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.]

REPORTS FROM COL. STONE'S COMMAND—THE ENEMY'S PLAN OF ATTACK ON WASHINGTON.

A gentleman who arrived this morning from Col. Stone's headquarters, reports that command all well. Col. Stone is about two miles from Poolesville, Maryland, near Edwards' Ferry. Eight companies of the Pennsylvania Seventeenth Regiment are at Poolesville; eight companies of the New York Ninth are at the mouth of the Monocacy; the New Hampshire First is at Conrad's Ferry; Magruder's Cavalry, Capt. Owen's President's Mounted Guard, the West Point battery, under Lieutenants Piper and Hasbrouck, two companies of the Pennsylvania Seventeenth, and the Third, Fifth, and Eighth battalions of District Volunteers, are at Edward's Ferry. Two companies of the New York Ninth are three miles above the mouth of Seneca creek. The rest of the command are at intermediate positions, but all within convenient distance for rallying to any given point.

The volunteers speak with enthusiasm of the attentions bestowed upon them by the people of Rockville, and particularly by the patriotic wife of Hon. Richard J. Bowie, whose kindness and care for their comfort has been unremitting.

Shots are daily and nightly exchanged between the pickets across the river. The recent repulse of the rebels at Edwards' Ferry seems to have been a very serious affair for them. They advanced to the Ferry about one thousand strong. Their approach was discovered by one of the National Rifles (District Volunteers), who conveyed the intelligence to Lieutenant Hasbrouck. The advancing rebels were treated to nine rounds of spherical case shot from a howitzer, which sent them flying over the hills in all directions. It is confidently believed that from twenty to thirty were killed. Some farmers residing in the neighborhood have heard from their Virginia neighbors that there were sixty of the rebels killed and wounded. The reported casualties on our side were erroneous. Not one of our men was hurt.

Yesterday an attempt was made by a rebel force to cross the Potomac above the mouth of the Monocacy, but it was promptly and effectively repulsed.

The hovering of a rebel force in that neighborhood, and the suspected presence of a large number of Virginia rebels in the city of Baltimore, induce the belief that the rebel programme for the introduction of one division of their army to the rear of the city of Washington, and the insurrection of the disunionists of Baltimore simultaneously with an engagement in the direction of Fairfax Court House, had not been abandoned. Colonel Stone has an ample force to protect our rear in the direction of these ferries up the river, and General Banks has completely turned the tables on the Baltimore rebels and their aiders and abettors. All is safe in that quarter, and the rebel leaders—Davis, Johnston and Beauregard—will be forced to depend solely upon their efforts in front of the city. These facts will furnish additional incentives for a retrograde movement on their part towards Richmond.

From Western Virginia—Position of the Forces.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

GRAFTON, VA., June 28, 1861.

It is now very apparent that the rebels are moving upon Western Virginia in two columns, intending to concentrate in the vicinity of Grafton. Their plan may have been modified, if the report that Wise has gone on a wild goose chase into the Kanawha region to meet a supposed division under Gen. McClellan be correct. Such a change in the programme would be fatal to Wise, for before he could possibly recover his position and reinforce the column advancing from Staunton upon Phillippi, it will be utterly cut to pieces, and our troops be ready to perform the same surgical operation on Wise himself.

But even if the original movement is adhered to, the rebels will never be permitted to form a junction. They will be taken in detail and disposed of piecemeal. Nor will the force now at Laurel Hill be permitted to retreat if the plans of McClellan are promptly executed. They will be outflanked and attacked in the rear by a stronger column than will move upon them in front, and fight or surrender be their only alternative.

There is, so far, no disposition on their part to fall back, and the impression gains ground that they intend to risk an attack and fight to the bitter end. The Carolinians, Georgians and Alabamians, who compose a considerable portion of their force, are not the men to fly without striking a blow. The Carolinians at Romney, when attacked by Wallace's Zouaves, did not, it is true, manifest much more disposition to encounter Uncle Sam's bayonets than Porterfield's rebels at Phillippi; and that Carolinians were there was evident from the nature of correspondence left behind, and a musket on which was engraved a rattlesnake, with the legend, "Don't tread on me."

As I write the columns of the "grand army" are in motion. The attention of the rebels is engaged by advance movements from Phillippi, which, however, will avoid a collision till the flanking column has had time to come up. Then the whole force at Phillippi will move forward and the conflict commence.

Brigadier Generals Morris and Schleich will proceed to Phillippi to-day, and it is also reported that General McClellan will also advance to the same point, and that he will take command in person. Brigadier General Hill will remain in command here, with a sufficient force to hold the position and throw forward reinforcements on any menaced point on the Baltimore & Ohio road and the Parkersburgh branch.

CAMP EWING, Va., June 29.

General Rosecrans and Schleich's Brigades are moving towards Buckhannon. They are encamped at Camp Ewing, 16 miles south of Clarksburg, and will remain several days.

A scout who slept in Buckhannon last night says the town is entirely deserted; rebels took all the forage and fell back on their main column.

Prospect for a fight fading.

McCook's Regiment joined this column this morning, having marched 24 miles yesterday—all well.

Six companies, Col. Connell's Seventeenth Ohio, went to Weston and Ripley on Thursday, in the vicinity of Parkersburgh, to rout the rebels, but found they had disappeared. Our march is through a beautiful country. The people are generally enthusiastic for the Union. They received the army enthusiastically, and fed them generously at points on the road. One lady, who heard of our approach, baked one hundred loaves of bread and gave them to the troops, besides cooking six meals for the officers last night—refusing compensation. The rebels had reported that our army were slaying and destroying as we marched; but Uncle Sam's gold and kindness removes such impressions.

Quartermaster Tallmadge bought 30 head of cattle from a secessionist, who expected we would seize them. He was thunderstruck at the kindness with which he was treated. In a few weeks these people will all be enthusiastic for the Union. Young Virginians are enlisting rapidly in our service, and we have plenty of zealous scouts.

Troops on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

We learn that the whole of Col. Curtis' Second Iowa Regiment are now stationed west of Chillicothe. The Keokuk company is guarding the bridge over Grand river, Capt. Baker's company are guarding a bridge on the Platte County railroad, between St. Joseph and Atchison, and the remainder of the regiment is stationed at St. Joseph.

Col. Smith's Illinois Regiment is stationed between here and Macon City, the companies being stationed at South River bridge, Palmyra and Macon respectively. Col. S., accompanied by Capt. Petrie, went out on the road yesterday. Maj Hays still continues in command here.—*Hannibal Messenger.*

THE LATEST NEWS.

Washington Immersed in Politics.

THE SPEAKERSHIP IN DOUBT.

Poor Market for Compromisers.

SKIRMISHING NEAR FALLS CHURCH.

More of the Heroic in Baltimore.

ARMIES NEAR FORT MONROE.

GEN. BUCKNER EXPLAINS HIS TREATY.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCH.

An Era of Politicians.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1861.

War seems almost forgotten for the time being, and Washington is more itself again with the politicians who are now clustering here. The air is filled with their discussions about the organization of Congress. Blair, Grow and Colfax are the most prominent names for the Speakership, with Etheridge and Forney for Clerk, and the result cannot as yet be predicted with any degree of certainty. Colonel Blair seems to be most popular, but Mr. Grow has so many old personal pledges from members—he having been next to Sherman in the Republican caucus at the last session—that his election now is not improbable. This contingency is what keeps Mr. Etheridge's name before members for the Clerkship, as Pennsylvania cannot expect to have both offices.

Some voices for peace and compromise will doubtless be heard during the extra session, but they will be few in number and still weaker in influence. And apart from a *respectful* hearing of Mr. Crittenden—should he ask it—the members are not in the temper to waste time or words with such men as Ben Wood, Vallandigham, and their associates. Mr. Crittenden's gray hairs will alone secure him the floor.

Gen. Scott's army is still swelling. Three more regiments arrived to-day.

The outposts of the Second Connecticut regiment, near Falls Church, captured two of a company of rebel cavalry, with four splendid horses, yesterday morning.

From St. Louis.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, July 1, 1861.

Lieut. Manter, belonging to Blair's regiment, has arrived from Boonville with dispatches. Gen. Lyon moves southward to-morrow.

On board the steamer J. C. Swon, last night, while troops were drilling, a loaded musket accidentally discharged, killing Sergeant Fletcher. Out of this the Secessionists have manufactured stories of the wholesale slaughter of our troops at the Arsenal by Germans firing on the Irish, etc.

Rumors are in circulation that the *Republican* newspaper has changed hands to-day.

FROM CAIRO.

The Brigade Accepted for the War.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune]

CAIRO, July 1, 1861.

The First Brigade, Gen. Prentiss, all of which is now here, has at length been unconditionally accepted for three years' service, the War Department having removed the four-fifths condition. During this week the purpose of every man in the Brigade, regarding a re-enlistment, will be definitely ascertained. Such as volunteer for the war will receive ten days furlough and passes home. Those who must sooner return to their business, or whose backs are too weak for a three years' fight, will be immediately discharged. This is considered glorious news for Camp Defiance. On the 4th of July Capt. Pitcher of the U. S. Army will begin the work of mustering in.

About thirty men of the Plainfield Artillery, Capt. McAllister, are down with the typhoid fever. Their location above town is considered unhealthy.

Everything quiet.

[Dispatch to the Associated Press.]

CAIRO, July 1.—Scouts returned from Stoddard county, Mo., to-day. No rebels are encamped there. It is rumored that there is an encampment of about 1000 Missouri rebels at Chalk Bluff, near the Arkansas line.

A company left Columbus, Ky., last night, for Clarksville, Tenn.

Gen. Prentiss's Brigade has been unconditionally accepted for three years. Yesterday, Capt. Pitcher mustered in the 18th regiment, Col. Lawler, and Capt. Taylor's Chicago Light Artillery, Company "B."

War Matters Near Washington—Another Skirmish.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Gen. Beauregard has issued another proclamation, forbidding the passing of any person through his lines except with a pass from Jeff. Davis.

Another skirmish occurred last night near Alexandria, between the Fire Zouaves of New York and a party of rebel scouts. It is reported that two Zouaves and six rebels were killed.

The troops across the Potomac ask for more artillery. They will secure it before an advance movement is made.

The Richmond *Enquirer* declares that all the enemy fear is the Federal artillery.

ALEXANDRIA, July 1.—The bravery of our pickets has had a good effect. Not a single case of tampering with the lives of our troops was reported this morning. The affair of yesterday took place at the junction of the Richmond and Fairfax roads, about 3½ miles out. The attacking force consisted of 14 cavalry, who left their horses some distance off and attacked the sentinels stationed at the cross roads. The latter were assisted by two pickets on the Fairfax road. The rebels retreated, leaving their dead comrade on the field, also four carbines and three revolvers. Our men only fired one shot, but that one with fatal effect.

ALEXANDRIA, July 1.—The rebel killed by the Pennsylvania Fourth Regiment pickets, was Henry C. Hames, a well known citizen of Richmond, who was orderly sergeant in the Letcher Guard.

The Pocahontas sailed for Mathias Point this afternoon, and the Pawnee will follow.

The Union meeting in Alexandria was sparcely attended, owing to the rain.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Navy Department have information of the seizure of the vessel St. Nicholas, from Baltimore, by rebels who took passage on her.

No consular or diplomatic appointments will be entertained until after the adjournment of Congress.

A Northern Fugitive from New Orleans.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Charles Card, second mate of the ship Marshall, of Providence, a prize vessel seized at New Orleans, has arrived here en route for Maine. He reports that after nine days confinement, the crews of all prize vessels were liberated, numbering three hundred in all, and invited to enter the rebel service. Some, finding it impossible to get food or to escape, complied. He reports 8,000 or 9,000 troops on the line of the Jackson Railroad, in Mississippi, mostly armed with shot guns. At Memphis there were 2,000 soldiers, armed and all in a miserable state. A chain was to be strung across the *Mississippi* at Randolph, to prevent ships from descending the river.

Claib. Jackson and Army.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., July 1.—A report reached here yesterday that the State troops, 10,000 in number, had crossed the Marais des Cygnes, a branch of the Osage river, one hundred miles south of this place, and had encamped and intended making a stand at that place. The Federal forces were twenty miles in their rear, 2,600 or 3,000 in number. They had also encamped, and it was thought for re-inforcement. The State forces were increasing fast. This information is derived from a gentleman just from the State camp, and who also came through the Federal camp.

Kentucky's Neutrality—Gen. Buckner Explains the Position.

LOUISVILLE, July 1.—The *Courier* of this morning thinks the purpose of raising troops for the Government there is to attack the State Guard and disband it, and urges good citizens to connect themselves with the Guard, and place themselves in the service of the State, and be prepared to defend it in a legal manner, when called on by the proper authorities. It therefore strongly urges the filling up of all State companies.

Gen. Buckner publishes a letter to Gov. Magoffin reiterating his former statement, insisting that the interview with Gen. McClellan was necessarily official, because personal. He asserts furthermore that this position was conceded in a dispatch from Gen. McClellan to the Governor referring to an "understanding" with Gen. Buckner, and calling on Magoffin to prevent the occupying of Island No. 1. He admits that Gen. McClellan made no stipulations on the part of the General Government, but claims that his actions, as an officer of the Government, necessarily binds him within the limits of the agreement.

The right of Kentucky to claim the position she had assumed was denied by Gen. McClellan. The agreement was to the policy of allowing Kentucky to execute the laws within her own limits. He adds: "Whatever view Gen. McClellan may take of it, there can be no doubt he will fully comply with the agreement entered into between us. The wisdom of this policy is sufficiently demonstrated by the peaceful results which have followed it."

The gun boat Tyler was badly damaged by collision with the Atlantic.

The Southern mails contain nothing important.

Col. Blair Serenaded at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Col. Blair was serenaded to-night, and made a response. He said we should prosecute this war to deliver the South from her oppressors. He alluded to East Tennessee and Maryland, the large Union majorities there, and called the Legislature of Maryland a nest of copper-heads, plotting to place the State in a false position. He spoke sarcastically of the boasted Southern chivalry, now manifesting itself by assassinating our pickets; but there was a genuine chivalry there which would put down rebellion if promptly aided by the Government.

Nine out of ten in Missouri were for the Union, yet the Legislature for months plotted to carry her out, but her loyal men, being sustained, had and would continue to give a good account of themselves. So it would be in every Southern State, were the loyalists thus assisted. Col. Blair declared he was for war till there was no enemy left in hostility to the Government, and against every compromise; which sentiment was loudly cheered by the listeners. He highly complimented Gen'l Lyon.

From Fort Monroe—Strength of the Enemy at Yorktown.

FORT MONROE, July 1.—The celebrated steam gun arrived last night. Prof. Lowe is expected to-day with his monster balloon. Two prisoners and two deserters were brought in to-day, all of the Louisiana Zouaves. The deserters having been pressed into the Confederate service, escaped on the first opportunity. They are uniformed precisely like Duryee's Zouaves. The two prisoners were stragglers of a scouting party of 200. They agree that an attack on Newport News was intended night before last, and only prevented by the incessant rain. About 4,000 men, including a strong body of cavalry, with some 12 pieces of artillery, advanced from Yorktown where there are over 12,000 troops from Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia. The cavalry is made up of the *elite* of Virginia, and exceedingly well mounted. Provisions are scarce at Yorktown. The two prisoners were originally from Boston and New York. They were at Pensacola, and the regiment having almost mutinied they were paid five dollars each, the only money yet received by them. They then went to Richmond and lastly came to Yorktown.

Three shots were fired from a Sawyers rifled gun at Newport News, the mate of that on the Rip Raps, one of which reach the opposite bank of James River, 4½ miles distant.

From Kentucky and the South.

LOUISVILLE, July 1.—Senator Breckinridge and Representative Burnett have left for Washington. Senator Powell also intends taking his seat.

Two companies of Col. Rousseau's Regiment went into camp to-day near Jeffersonville, Ind.

The Owensboro (Ky.) *Shield*, a secession paper, reports the probable return of one of the Kentucky companies which went to Richmond, where they were not received. They have been living at their own expense.

By special order of Major-Gen. Pillow, dated the 27th ult., it appears he thinks it is now manifest that by the pressure on the enemy's resources at the East, and the belligerent attitude of Missouri, the enemy will not find himself in position to make a descent on the Valley this summer.

Correspondence of the Memphis *Appeal* dated the 29th, says Col Hardee is to operate on the western bank of the Mississippi, in concert with forces on this side.

From the same paper it appears that the two million British loan is not yet consummated, for it says J. M. Vernon, who has arrived at Richmond direct from Europe, although not the bearer of official dispatches, brings government intelligence of a highly interesting character. He speaks hopefully of the market being opened at the proper season for tobacco and cotton.

From New Mexico and the Plains.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., July 1.—The Santa Fe mail and Canon City Express arrived this morning with dates from Canon City of June 17th and New Mexico of the 15th. Despite the high waters and the other hindrances, the proprietors are determined to come up to or ahead of time on this route, and so far they are meeting with encouragement in the way of passengers and express matter.

Col. B[illegible] received a number of wagon loads of presents for the Kiowa Indians at Ft. Wise, and has authority to conclude a treaty of peace with them. About three thousand Kiowa and Camanche Indians were assembled at the mouth of Pawnee Fork, while the Arapahoes and Cheyennes are encamped above and below Fort Wise, all in anxious expectation of receiving their annual gifts. They did not molest the mail party, and will not during the ensuing season.

Speyelbergh's train reached Santa Fe with large supplies, and other trains were expected daily.

One or two very refreshing showers had fallen, which gave the New Mexican farmers hopes of yet raising fair corn.

Accounts from the San Juan mines are flattering, and were more favorable than heretofore.

A duel was fought near old Fort Marcy, between John G. Phillips and Joseph Cummings. No injury to either party.

Col. Greyson and Dr. McDowell were to start to the States by the Southern mail on the 17th ult.

Our farmers here are in the midst of their harvest, and an abundant yield is expected.

The Telegraph Open Through Missouri.

LEXINGTON, Mo., July 1.—After three weeks' intermission, telegraphic communication is again reestablished to this and all points west, by the old Missouri River route. Parties who have hitherto destroyed the line as fast it could be repaired, have been induced to forego further molestation for the present, and the Telegraph Company think they will be allowed to keep the line at work for the future.

The Meeting of Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—It is considered certain that the House of Representatives will be organized promptly on Thursday, and that the President's message will be delivered on that day, and that there will be a short session and a quick despatch of business.

Mr. Russell Makes a Denial.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The *Times* of to-day has a letter from W. H. Russell, denying the report that his correspondence has been tampered with at the South.

The Daily Overland Mail.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 1.—The first daily Overland Mail Coach left here this morning at 9 o'clock, full of passengers and heavily laden with mail matter.

Massachusetts Troops for the War.

BOSTON, July 1.—The organization of ten new regiments is rapidly progressing. The 2nd, Col. Gordon, is expected to leave on Saturday, to be followed early next week by the 7th Col. Couch.

From Washington and Virginia.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The financial proposition of the Treasury Department, to be submitted to Congress, are three in number—1st, a national loan at 7 31-100 per cent. redeemable in seven years, not convertible into bonds, nor receivable for Government dues; second, a foreign loan, interest at 6 35-100 per cent; third, the issue of treasury notes of small denominations, interest 5 30-100, convertible and receivable, to circulate as currency. Mr. Chase will also recommend a special tax on tea, coffee, sugar, and on all the present free list. The proceeds to be pledged for the payment of interest on Government debts.

The President has determined not to entertain any proposition for peace till the rebellion is entirely subdued. Army officers declare it impossible to make a forward movement until more wagons arrive. One thousand will be finished on the 15th of July.

[N. Y. Times' Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The contest for Speaker is becoming animated. It is thought that Grow will be successful. This would rule out Forney for Clerk, who will give his aid to Blair or Colfax. There is but little doubt that a new Clerk of the Senate will be elected in the place of Dickens. Being notoriously hostile to the Government, his removal is a necessity.

The last time Beauregard was heard from, he stated publicly to his troops that they should be in Alexandria last night. We shall not be surprised if the 4th of July was celebrated by driving in the rebel pickets and clearing out the Fairfax Court House.

[N. Y. Herald's Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, June 30.—It is reported that the misunderstanding between Jeff. Davis and Gen. Beauregard and Lee have been noted for some time past and have occasioned the latter to resign his position.

It is certain that private letters from Lee to old associates in the United States Army have disclosed his dissatisfaction in the rebel service.

It is said that the steamer Freeborn was so severely treated in the recent conflicts, that she will be condemned. She is a new boat.

It appears that the Government does not regard the occupation of Harper's Ferry at present as of any great importance, now that everything of importance has been destroyed.

The Massachusetts 1st regiment has applied to the War Department to permit them to celebrate the 4th of July somewhere on Virginia soil. The answer is not yet known.

The impression is strong to-night that a forward movement will be made during the next twenty-four hours.

Gen. McDowell won't be superseded by Gen. Dix.

[Correspondence N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

The programme of the war in Virginia, published by the press, if carried out with energy, will be the first chapter of the Great War. The Confederates don't underrate the resources of the Government, and only in case of their success, would assume an offensive policy. Recent developments look as though Scott didn't intend any forward movement into Virginia during the summer.

Indiana Military Movements.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 1.—The 15th and 17th regiments of Indiana volunteers, Col. Wagner and Hascall, left this afternoon for Virginia. They have complete equipments of every kind. Each regiment has a corps of 50 sharpshooters and 2 pieces of artillery. They take fifteen day's rations, one hundred and twenty thousand rounds of cartridges, and two hundred rounds of shot and shell for the artillery, all carefully prepared at the State Arsenal in this city.

One company of cavalry will leave for Virginia to-morrow evening, and another will be ready to leave in a few days.

The 13th and 14th Regiments, Colonels Sullivan and Kimball, now encamped, are fully equipped, ready and anxious to receive marching orders.

Governor Morton has issued orders for five regiments of the new quota for Indiana to rendezvous at this place and Lafayette, this week. Double the number of companies required for the new quota have tendered their services.

A Baltimore Steamer Seized by Rebels in Disguise.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—The seizure of the steamer St. Nicholas was a piratical stroke by about 50 secessionists, who took passage aboard her disguised as mechanics. Among them was Capt. Hollins, late of the United States ship Susquehanna, disguised as a woman. After the seizure of the vessel she went on a piratical cruise, capturing three vessels up the Rapahannock river, laden with ice, coal and coffee, which she took to Fredericksburg, Virginia.

There is nothing new in Baltimore to-day. Cannon have been placed commanding approaches to public buildings.

From Fort Pickens, New Orleans and Mexico.

NEW YORK, July 1.—A letter in the *World*, from the steamer Wyandotte, from Fort Pickens, announces the capture of the privateer steamer Wm. H. Webb, by the Niagara, when in the act of capturing the brig East of New York. It also captured the English bark Etna, with a cargo of rifled cannon for the rebels at Pensacola.

A gentleman who has just arrived here from New Orleans, states that he heard there, just before leaving and at points along the route, that the rebel Government had abandoned the idea of taking Fort Pickens, and had withdrawn a considerable portion of the force stationed there and dispatched them to Richmond. He says further that some apprehensions were entertained at New Orleans of the landing of a large force of Federal troops in the vicinity of that city. Accordingly preparations were being made by erecting proper means of defence. The information, he says, was communicated by a gentleman who had arrived from Washington, who alleged he heard it from Gen. Scott.

The Government has determined to employ the U. S. troops captured in Texas, now on parole, on duty that will not violate their oath.

Latest advices from Mexico state that there is no material change in affairs there. The rebel Government has several agents in the city of Mexico, and several States, endeavoring to effect their purposes of a recognition by creating public opinion in their behalf. It appears they are making large promises, and have already purchased several newspapers, which are laboring in the interest of the rebel Government. Their recent machinations are well understood by Minister Corwin, who has exposed them to the Juarez Government. Minister Corwin had submitted the project of the new treaty to the Government, and expected an early acceptance.

EXCITING FROM BALTIMORE.

Prompt and Decisive Measures by Gen. Banks.

BALTIMORE, July 1, 10 A. M.—Since 1 o'clock this morning, startling proceedings have been going on here. Detachments of artillery and infantry have been sent to various sections of the city, and are now posted in Monument Square, Exchange Place, and in the 8th ward, Broadway and other points. Before daylight all the members of the Board of Police Commissioners, except the Mayor, were arrested and sent to Fort McHenry. It is said that a plot has been discovered of an intended outbreak. Gen. Banks has just issued the following proclamation:

Headquarters, Department of Annapolis, Fort McHenry, July 1.

In pursuance of orders issued from the headquarters of the army at Washington for the preservation of public peace in this department, I have arrested and do now detain in the custody of the United States the late members of the Board of Police.

After public recognition and protest against the suspension of their functions, they continued their sessions daily upon a forced and unwarrantable construction of my proclamation of the 28th ult. They declared that the police law was suspended, and the police officers and men put off duty for the present, intending to leave the city without any police protection whatever. They refused to recognize the officers and men necessarily selected by the Provost Marshal for its protection, and held subject to their orders now and hereafter the old police force, a large body of armed men, for some purpose not known to the Government, and inconsistent with its peace and security.

To anticipate any intentions or orders on their part, I have placed temporarily a portion of the force under my command within the city. I disclaim on the part of the Government all desire, intention or purpose to interfere in any manner whatever with the ordinary municipal affairs of the city of Baltimore. Whenever a loyal citizen can be named who will execute its police laws with impartiality and in good faith to the United States, the military force will be withdrawn from the central parts of the municipality at once—no soldiers will be permitted in the city except under regulations satisfactory to the Marshall, and if any so admitted violate the municipal laws, they shall be punished by civil tribunals.

(Signed,) NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—This afternoon the military still remain posted in the city, with detachments at the Custom House to guard the specie there. It is rumored that several prominent secessionists will be arrested, but it is not true that the Mayor was to be arrested.

A small quantity of muskets has been found secreted in the East Police Station. The search for arms still continues.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer "Ætna."

SANDY HOOK, July 1.—The Ætna has arrived with $236,000 in specie. Breadstuffs slightly lower. Provisions dull. Consols 89⅞@89¾.

The frigate Ariadne sailed for the American station. The French fleet under Admiral Reynaud was about to sail. It would visit New York and Charleston. The steamer Golden Fleece, with troops for Quebec, left Queenstown on the 17th. The London *Times* opposes the shipments of troops to Canada, and says there's no apparent reason for it, and America is more likely to regard it as a challenge than as a precaution. The troops were demanded by Sir Fenwick Williams.

At an influential meeting at the residence of Lord Brougham, relative to the suppression of the Cuban slave trade, the conduct of Spain was denounced, and Government was recommended to suspend diplomatic intercourse while the trade continues. It was also resolved that a convenient opportunity be taken to obtain the cooperation of the Government of the United States, to the terms of a treaty, to remonstrate with Spain.

In an article on Italian affairs, published in the *Patrie* and copied in the *Moniteur*, there is a paragraph which insinuates the belief that the Southern States of America will succeed in establishing a separate republic.

In the fight for the championship of England, Mace was declared victor, after eight rounds, lasting fifty minutes.

The towns of San Martino and Begriano, Naples, had revolted and were taken by assault by Italian troops. Both towns were subsequently burned.

Spain will preserve a strict neutrality in the American war.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday P. M., June 20.—Breadstuffs and provisions continue dull.

LONDON, Thursday Eve.—Consols unchanged. Ill. Central shares sold to-day at 40@39 3-4 discount; Erie 20¼@21¼.

The Vienna press asserts the Ministerial Council have resolved not to accept the address of the Hungarian Diet, and to dissolve the municipality of Pesth.

Rebel Expedition from Denver City.

FORT KEARNEY, July 1.—We have reliable information from Denver, as follows:

DENVER, June 25.

A Secession force set out from their place of rendezvous, 30 miles up Cherry Creek, to-day, for the avowed purpose of taking Forts Wise and Garland. They are well armed and equipped, and expect to gain admittance to the forts by strategy, and then expect to be joined by a majority of the forces inside. There is much valuable property and money in the forts. The movement is watched, but we are comparatively powerless and totally without authority or leadership.

False Alarm in Claib. Jackson's Army—Rapid Movements.

A gentleman from Newton county informs the Columbia *Statesman* that he met six hundred State troops at Warsaw as he came through. He did not see Gov. Jackson with them, but learned that Gen. Clark and B. F. Massey, Secretary of State, were in command. The troops were thrown into a panic while at Warsaw, by a tremendous dust in the road leading to the town, which was supposed to be caused by the approach of Gen. Lyon's army. The picket guard came in and gave the alarm; the troops fled across the river, and the citizens followed, leaving the town nearly deserted. When all had safely crossed the Osage river, and scuttled the ferry boat, they found that the supposed enemy were a company of friends, Morgan County Rangers, marching to join the Governor's army.

Blockade of Mississippi Sound.

[From the N. O. Picayune.]

Dispatches were received yesterday from Mississippi City, Ocean Springs, Pass Christian and Fort Pike, announcing that a United States man-of-war had appeared inside of Ship Island with several smaller vessels in attendance, had commenced the blockade of the Mississippi Sound, and had fired several shots at the mail boat Oregon, which was on her way hence for Mobile, and also at the steamboat J. D. Swaim, hence for Ship Island, both of which were obliged to return to New Orleans.

Capt. Walker, of the Lake steamboat Creole, at Ocean Springs, telegraphed to Mr. Geddes, agent of the Lake steamboats, that a United States schooner was off Deer Island, and had already taken three schooners.

The mail steamboat Oregon returned last night, having had a narrow escape. The *Bee* learns from a passenger the following particulars:

About half-past 1 o'clock, P. M., with a strong southerly wind, the Oregon came in sight of a large propeller war steamer, two-masted, the foremast square rigged, and the mainmast fore and aft rigged, flying the United States flag. Capt. Myers determined to run by if possible, and at all events to run the steamer ashore, land the passengers, and then set her on fire before allowing her to fall into the enemy's hands. The only weapon aboard the Oregon was one revolver, belonging to a passenger. No troops could be seen on Ship Island, nor was there any flag floating there.

In going by the war steamer she fired two shots at the Oregon, both of which fell astern. A schooner-rigged tender to the man-of-war had now hoisted sail and put after her. Running on some distance further, Capt. Myers descried three more tenders, with launches full of armed men, inside of Deer Island, and within one hundred yards of the channel. Finding that he could not run through, he turned back, and had to run the gauntlet of the first named tender, which chased him three miles, firing at him continually, but unsuccessfully. At length the tender gave up the chase in despair, and the Oregon returned safely.

Loss of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, $2,000,000.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1861.

An officer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad informs me, this morning, that their loss will reach two millions of dollars. In addition to the locomotives reported destroyed, at Martinsburg, there were *three hundred and sixty freight cars and five passenger cars*. The engines prove to be so sprung, from the intense heat of the fire built around them, that they are now worthless. It will cost as much to rebuild them as it will to buy new ones, and the old ones will never be safe.

Such wanton destruction of property is as villainous almost as the crime of murder, and should be so treated. This is the pay the railroad company receives for promptly refusing to carry the Federal troops at the request of Virginia and Maryland; and when an attempt is being made to open the road at the point of the bayonet by Federal troops, the rebels burn and destroy everything they can. This is their only ability. *They cannot build up anything. Northern men* built up the Government they seek to destroy; *Northern men* found the means and brains to build their railroads and canals, and now the traitors cut and slash away with the consciousness that the loss is not theirs.

How to Get a Foreign Mission.

An application for office under the Federal Administration, not yet having received the appointment he desires, now proposes to go to Washington and establish himself as a correspondent of Judge Magrath, Beauregard, and Jeff. Davis. By this means he thinks he can shorten the delay in making out his commission, or perhaps get a much better place than he has asked for.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

TO THE SEASHORE. SEA BATHING AND Excursion Trips to the Seashore. PORTLAND, RIVER SAGUENAY, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, RIVIERE DU LOUP, THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE, White Mountains, &c. THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA Will, during the summer, issue return tickets, GOOD UNTIL FIRST OF OCTOBER NEXT, at unusually low rates of fare. For full particulars apply personally or by letter to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago. W. SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

PROCLAMATION!! Know all Men, Women and Children by these presents, that I, Samuel M. Fassett, Photographist, Nos. 122 and 124 Clark Street, WILL CONTINUE TO TAKE THOSE FINE PLAIN PHOTOGRAPHS For the LOW sum of ONE DOLLAR, DURING THE WAR. ALSO, AMBROTYPES IN CASES FOR ONE DOLLAR. Colored Photographs from $5 up. IVORYTYPES, The original style, and only safe method, taken by Fassett & Cook ONLY in Chicago. ALBUMS, For Card Photographs, just received. [illegible]

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND FARES To Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Liverpool, &c., &c. BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA. Four Trains leave Chicago daily for all parts of Canada and New England. WEEKLY MAIL STEAMERS Between MONTREAL and ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND. For tickets or particulars apply by letter or personally to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago. WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

FORSYTH'S OIL, CARBON OIL, REGENT OIL, DOWNER'S OIL, Kerosene and Coal Oil Lamps, AT NOBLE'S LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, 175....LAKE STREET....175

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINE. SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES. The Only Machines Having the ELLIPTIC HOOK. W. G. MASON & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST, 84 CLARK STREET, Under the New Sherman House, CHICAGO, ILL. AGENTS WANTED in every town and city in the Northwest.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY. [illegible] CITY OF BALTIMORE, CITY OF WASHINGTON, CITY OF MANCHESTER, [illegible]

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada [illegible]

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A Stock of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, or Groceries, for which will be paid Real Estate and Cash. Any one wishing to make a trade of the kind can find a customer by calling at No. 72 Lake street.

BOARDING.—A few boarders will find a quiet and pleasant home at 118 [illegible] street. [illegible]

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife, without children, can find two pleasant front rooms, unfurnished, with board in a private family on the North Side. [illegible] Address "F. R. J." Box 3791 Post Office.

FOR SALE.—Mules for sale cheap by the span or single one, from four to seven years old. Inquire of A. C. Platt, 133 South Water street.

DEARBORN SEMINARY.—The closing exercises of this school will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The address on the occasion will be delivered by Rev. Dr. HALSEY, of this city. Patrons and friends are invited to attend.

GRINDSTONES!—500 tons Berea, Lake Huron and Flow Stones of all sizes for sale low. Assortments for Dealers carefully selected. THOMAS HALE, No. 3 North Wells street.

LOST—While riding from Illinois Central Depot over Rush street bridge and along Rush street to Chicago avenue and on Wolcott to No. 273 Wolcott, a GOLD WATCH KEY, with a small Hammer attached. The name of the owner is engraved on the key (it is a gift from a friend). Who ever will return the same to 273 Wolcott will be rewarded.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The premises now occupied by the subscriber, situated on the corner of Rush and Ontario street, North Side. M. L. TINKHAM.

BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVED UNION ENVELOPES. READY THIS DAY. Fifty different designs engraved Union Envelopes, beautifully colored by hand in plain black. [illegible] Sent free by mail on receipt of price. The trade supplied at a liberal discount. Address JOHN R. WALSH, News Agent and Bookseller, Chicago, Ill. Corner of Madison street and Custom House Place.

BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVED UNION ENVELOPES. READY THIS DAY. [illegible] JOHN R. WALSH, News Agent and Bookseller, Chicago, Ill.

BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVED UNION ENVELOPES. READY THIS DAY. [illegible] JOHN R. WALSH, News Agent and Bookseller, Chicago, Ill. Corner of Madison street and Custom House Place.

PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, ETC., At Wholesale and Retail. E. G. L. FAXON, 173 ... LAKE STREET ... 173

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, Of the best quality, constantly on hand, and made to order by GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers, and dealers in TWINES AND CORDAGE, Nos. 205 and 207 South Water street, corner of Wells.

GALESBURG, June 26th, 1861. MESSRS. HERRING & CO., CHICAGO: GENTS:—It gives us much pleasure to inform you that in the late destructive fire in this place the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, Which we purchased a few years since, and which contained all our Valuable Books, Papers, &c., came out ALL RIGHT, And (with the exception of the binding of the books being soiled by the steam), in as good a state of preservation As when first put into the Safe. We shall want another of larger size as soon as we get located. Yours truly, BARTLETT & JUDSON.

CARBON OIL—200 Barrels. "PITTSBURG, Pa., June 21st, 1861. "MR. CHARLES L. NOBLE, "CHICAGO: "We had an inquiry within a day or so from a house in your city for 200 Barrels of our Oil. We wrote them you were the party of whom to inquire." "FORSYTH, BROS. & CO." The above is an extract from a letter just received. Now, if said party desiring 200 Barrels of Carbon Oil, "OR ANY OTHER MAN," will apply to the undersigned they can purchase an Oil which we will WARRANT to be FREE FROM ANY IMPURE MIXTURES! NON-EXPLOSIVE, Perfectly White, AND ALMOST ODORLESS. Gravity of 45°, Baume at 60° F., in lots of FIVE BARRELS AND UPWARDS, At Manufacturers' Prices. CHAS. L. NOBLE, LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM, 175 LAKE STREET.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers and carried on in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Chicago, under the name and firm of JONES & WHITE, Is dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] SAMUEL S. WHITE. [illegible] ASAHEL JONES, SAMUEL S. WHITE.

JEWETT & CO., Grocery, Merchandise and Real Estate Salesroom, No. [illegible] Dearborn street. [illegible]

FOUND—A Gold Watch, on the [illegible]

HAMS, POTATOES & FLOUR. [illegible]

FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKING [illegible]

STOLEN OR STRAYED—On the [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE. [illegible] Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room. All transient Advertisements to be paid for in advance. All changes charged thirty cents per Square. RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE. $1.00 per Square, each week, for first month. 3.00 per Square for each subsequent month. 26.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

CONTINUED SALE THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK OF Rich French Lace MANTILLAS AND EMBROIDERIES AT AUCTION. At our Salesrooms, No. 82 Lake Street. [illegible] GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers, No. 82 Lake St. Dry Goods, Embroideries, Cloth, Notions, [illegible] AT AUCTION. [illegible] GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER. BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION. At our Salesrooms [illegible]. ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 3d, at 10 o'clock, we will sell a fresh and desirable invoice of MENS', BOYS', MISSES' and LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES. Sale without reserve. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

STOCK OF SUMMER CLOTHING AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash, at their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, [illegible] SUMMER CLOTHING, such as Linen and Marseilles Coats, Pants and Vests. The above is a new and fresh stock just received from New York, and will be sold without reserve. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, 107 Dearborn Street, (Portland Block.) HUGH ALEXANDER. [illegible] P. O. Box 2776.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. TUESDAY EVENING, July 2d, 1861. McVICKER'S BENEFIT. [illegible] LADIES BATTLE. [illegible] UNION MEN OF OLD VIRGINIA. [illegible] WOMAN'S WHIMS. [illegible]

THERE WILL BE A BALL AT the house of BERNARD MACK, at the Junction Grove, ON THE FOURTH OF JULY. [illegible]

FOURTH OF JULY. Celebration at Elgin. [illegible] 8:30 A. M. Returning leave Elgin at 4:45 P. M. FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP 75 CENTS. E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Supt. G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Ft. Agent.

1776. FOURTH OF JULY 1861. Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad. GRAND CELEBRATION OF THE DAY AT RACINE AND WAUKEGAN. [illegible] S. C. BALDWIN, Supt.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION, To the Camp Meeting Grounds, NEAR DESPLAINES STATION, On the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, sixteen miles from the city. [illegible] COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

FOURTH OF JULY PLEASURE EXCURSIONS. The Illinois Central Railroad will run a Special Train [illegible] W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

JULY 4TH. PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO EVANSTON. THE NEW STEAMER LADY FRANKLIN, L. HICKEY, Master. [illegible]

NOTICE TO EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC PARTIES. [illegible]

NOTICE.—The [illegible] ANNUAL FAIR. [illegible]

PIC-NIC [illegible]

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1861.

COMPROMISE.

We have not believed, and do not now believe, that any serious attempt will be made in the coming session of Congress to compromise, or to do aught except push on the war till treason shall have not an inch of standing room on American soil. We conceive it to be far more likely that the people's representatives will quarrel with the Administration for the inaction in Virginia, than quarrel with each other about terms of peace. The thought of a cessation of hostilities short of the full submission and dispersion of the rebels, is so perfectly absurd, that it is not for an instant debateable. When the loyal States took up arms—when they consented to lose thousands of lives and millions of treasure—when they gave their sons freely to the perils of the bivouac and the field of battle, and willingly saw their business prostrated and bankruptcy writing its autograph on the ledgers—did they do all for the sake of chaffering about another compromise? A compromise with traitors brandishing bayonets against Washington almost in sight of the White House? Did we not have chances enough to compromise last winter, when John Tyler and his granny Conference were drinking tea at Willard's Hotel? That was the really dark period in American history. We are now in the full light of a glorious day, and he who talks of thrusting the country back into the gloom of another compromise should be flung over a Tarpeian rock higher than the Himalayas.

DELAWARE.

The Blue Hen's Chicken has been holding a "Peace" Convention, down in the ancient town of Dover. All the secessionists in the State attended it. There were Bayards and Whitelys and Saulsburys in abundance, to say nothing of ex-Gov. Temple, on the ground, denouncing the war and proclaiming that the South could never be conquered! The speakers all declared that they were *for the Union*, but they were "agin' the war." The American flag was trampled on by a portion of the crowd, and a Douglas elector was threatened with shooting—it was a "peace" convention, of course. Much trepidation was caused by a mischievous report that a company of Pennsylvanian troops had landed at a creek below the town, and were marching up to disturb the peace of the peace convention; and the Dover Home Guards immediately went home.

It appears that the meeting was procured to endorse the course of Senator Bayard, and to counteract, if possible, the effect of a previous meeting at which he had been requested to resign. Bayard's term expires in 1863. Hence all this clap-trap and sheet-iron thunder in behalf of "peace."

THE HERESY OF SECESSION.

The darling idea of John C. Calhoun was to shiver the Union and set up a great slave-holding Confederacy on this continent. The first thing to be done was to invent a theory conferring upon one portion of the Republic the right to separate from the other. Accordingly, the dogma was espoused that the Constitution is nothing but a league or treaty between States in whose hands alone repose sovereignty. He contended that the general Government was merely the *agent* of sovereign States, and that the Constitution was in the nature of a power of attorney, which the principals might revoke at pleasure.

According to this view, which has been accepted as political gospel by the rebels, the Union is not and never was a sovereign power "among the nations of the earth," but is nothing more than a loose alliance of confederate sovereignties, independent of each other.

The German Zollverein is the model of the American Union as expounded by Calhoun and preached by Davis. The Constitution being, therefore, no more than articles of treaty among independent States, secession is only the abrogation of a treaty by a sovereign act of a sovereign power. Instead of being treasonable and revolutionary, secession is a lawful and proper method of redressing whatever grievances a State may imagine it has received from its confederates. Therefore, say the insurgents, the Government of the United States is waging oppressive warfare without just cause or provocation upon a peaceful and law-abiding people, who ask only to be "let alone." Attempting to recover the forts, arsenals, custom-houses, treasure, mints, navy-yards, and ships belonging to the Union, firing on the National flag, bombarding Federal forts, raising armies to march and seize the Capitol are not accounted acts of war, but merely legitimate exercises of State sovereignty.

It would be sufficient answer to all the deductions sought to be drawn from the doctrine that a Constitution is nothing but a *treaty* between sovereign States, that treaties made between independent powers are *binding*, and cannot be abrogated without the consent of both parties. If a nation breaks its treaty stipulations it invokes war and must suffer the consequences. The violation of treaties is the most fruitful source of wars, and has led to the bloodiest contests that ever reddened the earth.

Suppose the French, English, Spanish, and Mexicans should say to this country, "We abrogate the treaties our nations "have made with you, and resume our "grants of territory by virtue of our rights "of sovereignty."

Thereupon France may lay hands on the "Louisiana purchase" and take possession of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, Spain may clutche Florida and Eastern Texas; Mexico resume her sovereignty over Western Texas, New Mexico, and California; England take possession of Maine, Oregon and Washington Territory. How would the disciples of Calhoun relish this application of their favorite dogma? If certain States have the sovereign right to annul the provisions of the treaty called the Constitution, so have these powers the sovereign right to revoke their treaty stipulations with our Government, and resume the territory ceded by them to us. And, according to the secession doctrine, it would be cruel and wrong on the part of the United States to employ any measures of resistance, as it would be "invasion," "coercion," and "subjugation." All those powers would ask of us would be "to be let alone." In the final settlement of accounts the sums paid to those Governments would be refunded to the United States. Why should we not therewith be contented and happy?

Passing from the *reductio ad absurdum* argument to a direct issue with the dogmas of Calhoun, we hold that the Constitution of the United States is the organic law of the Republic; that it is an instrument defining the powers and duties of a Government for a sovereign nation. We hold with Webster, that the Constitution acts not through States, but directly upon individuals, and that the citizen owes his allegiance directly to the National Government. In the formation of the present Constitution, so far were "the people of the United States" from reserving to the separate States any sovereign right of nullification or secession, that every State accepted as an ordinance forever this emphatic provision: "This Constitution and the laws of the United States "which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall "be made under the authority of the United States, *shall be the supreme law of the land*; and the judges in every State shall "be bound thereby, *anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding*."

But we go back before the Constitution [illegible] to the colonial days, and [illegible] the beginning the original [illegible] States were not at any moment [illegible] nation from the hour they ceased to recognize British rule. They all belonged to one nation as Colonies, and they became one nation as States. Their first Declaration to the rest of mankind, was issued on the Fourth day of July, 1776—seven years before Great Britain acknowledged their independence. In that proclamation they declared their independence of the British crown, but not of each other. The first words of that instrument read thus: "When, in the progress of human events, "it becomes necessary for *one people* to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, "among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws "of nature and of nature's God entitle "them, a decent respect for the opinions of "mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the "separation."

This quotation proves that our fathers regarded themselves as constituting one people, *one nation*, and entitled to independence among the other powers of the earth. They were a people one in origin, one in language, one in religion, in sympathy and interest, and occupying a country which from its very configuration made one common government necessary to their mutual welfare. No one of the colonies was ever an independent sovereignty for a single day. The Union was not created by the Constitution—the latter was made "to form a more perfect Union," a better defined government for the sovereign American nation. The fusion of the people of the thirteen colonies into one government, formally dates from the 4th of July, 1776. But they never ceased to be one people at any stage of transition from British colonies into United States. The nation was a fact in history *before* the Declaration of Independence was issued. It was the Nation, therefore, which made the Declaration, the Articles of Confederation, and the Federal Constitution, and not these the Republic. The first document was a formal notice to the other powers that "one people" had "dissolved the political bands which connected them with another." The other two instruments were organic statutes for the government of this sovereign and independent nation of people. The last was adopted because the first was found to be inadequate to the necessities of the people. The balance had not been properly adjusted by the Articles of Confederation, between their self-government as a *nation* and their internal, municipal self-government. They had given a little too much latitude to the internal, and not enough to the external government. They, therefore, revised their polity, paring down the functions of the State machines, and strengthening the powers and increasing the duties of the central authority. The division of the whole map into "States" is made simply for economy, and convenience of government, just as States are subdivided into counties, and these again into townships and cities. It is cheaper and easier to transact the ten thousand common and local affairs of society through these home agencies, than to do the whole political business of the people at the national capital.

But the great attributes of sovereignty, the large purposes of Government, all that affects our relations with the other powers of earth are solely confided to the Central authority. Through it war is levied, peace concluded, alliances contracted, domain acquired, commerce regulated, money coined, mails conveyed, National courts established, the common defence provided for, and the general welfare overlooked and cherished.

Throughout the Revolution, the American people transacted all their internal affairs as one nation, and not as a league of independent sovereignties. When money was borrowed in Europe, the faith of the new nation was pledged for its reimbursement, and not that of individual States. Foreign powers acknowledged our independence as one people, and entered into treaties with us as such. When Great Britain finally granted our independence, it was not in the shape of a quit claim to each of her thirteen revolted colonies, but to them in the aggregate, as constituting one people, one nation, one sovereignty. But it is needless to pursue the argument further.

How infinitely grander and better is the old theory of one collosal Republic, one mighty nation, one united people, than the miserable Calhoun doctrine of a loose alliance of independent, petty States, bound together by a rope of sand, with the right to separate on the smallest provocation, from any caprice or for any imagined grevance? The theory of the secessionists, is equivalent to the principle of the free-lovers, and if applied to government would produce anarchy, blood-shed and desolation, as the other doctrine introduced into society, would erect hell upon earth.

Better fight it out now, and settle the question for generations to come, though it may decimate and beggar the loyal citizens before the accursed heresy of secession be completely routed out of the land.

Inducements to Enlist.

Recruiting rendezvous will be established throughout the Northern States to fill up the new regiments in the regular service—those in which the Northwest are more particularly interested being the 16th Infantry, Col. Porter, headquarters at Chicago; the 19th Infantry, Col. Canby, at Indianapolis; and the 13th Infantry, Col. Sherman, at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis. Enlistments in these regiments are for five years, and the usual inducements will no doubt be offered by Congressional action during the coming session. The American soldier has received 160 acres of land for his services in all former wars. This bounty will again be offered. And this, says the Albany *Journal*, raises a question of much significance. What is to be done with conquered territory? The rebellion is to cost our Government untold millions. We do not yet speak of confiscations of private property, though the oppressions and robbery of Union men in rebel States may provoke retaliation. But the property of the States that have recklessly seized the government buildings and money, may be rightfully confiscated. Texas, for example, after its war and other debts were paid by the General Government, went out of the Union and is at war with our Government. The public domain of Texas, therefore, should become "contraband of war." The rich lands of that State should be owned and occupied by the soldiers who fight for the Union. And such should be the disposition of all public lands in the rebel States. *Possibly*, in the progress of the war, the rebels may force upon the Government the necessity of subdividing cotton, sugar, tobacco and rice plantations into 160 acre sections. At any rate, rebels who lord it over broad acres and live chattels may as well look these possibilities in the face!

Northern Traitors in Motion.

The convention of Democratic editors in New York city last week, was a small affair in numbers and influence, but sufficiently large to be mischievous. There were present nine persons, four from the city and five from the country press—Ben Wood of the *News* leading the party. The presence of an officer to apply the oath of allegiance would probably have scattered the whole party. It was a conclave called to hatch treason, and they did it in a series of resolutions, of which the following is the principal one:

Resolved, That the present alarming and deplorable condition of our country has arisen mainly from the exercise of unconstitutional powers by the present Chief Magistrate, who has not hesitated to inaugurate a war, to enlist a large standing army, to increase the navy, to seize private papers, to deny citizens the right to bear arms, and to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, all of which acts are in direct violation of Article I, sections 8 and 9 of the Constitution of the United States, and of the Amendments thereto, Art. II and Art. IV.

How to Make Peace.

The New York *Herald*, which is great on sensations, astonished its readers the other day by gravely proposing as a compromise between the government and rebels that the U. S. Government and the rebel Confederacy shall immediately adjourn their whole quarrel for "two or three years," and at once unite their great armies now in the field, and turn them against England, Spain and Mexico, proceeding to despoil those Governments of the Canadas, of Cuba, of the North half of Mexico, and of whatever other property and possessions they may have lying loose around the edges of the North American Continent. When this little job is completed, it then proposes to reconstruct the Union, but if that cannot be done, then to separate into two Republics and divide the plunder, and thereafter live on terms of friendship and affection.

This precious conceit would be a bright idea if there were no difference between right and wrong. If there were no such thing in the world as conscience. If there were no guilt or wrong in treason and rebellion, and plunder and robbery were the highest objects of statesmanship.

If the loyal people of the Union were animated by no nobler sentiment than lust of dominion, in the present effort for the integrity of the Republic, they might listen to this base proposition to compound with traitors, and enter into a partnership with rebels to carry out a scheme of national robbery and piracy.

The New Regiments.

The nine new regiments of the regular army are to be organized on the European pattern—each regiment to be two thousand four hundred strong, and is to be divided into four battalions, each containing six companies. If the French organization is to be carried out, each infantry company will have a captain, two lieutenants, six sergeants, eight corporals, two drummers, and sixty-six privates—giving to each four majors, the number required in active service. Our old army organization is on the English plan—regiments of not over 1,000 rank and file, without cavalry or artillery. On the Continent, the practice of attaching both of these to regiments of infantry is very common, and might be profitably copied here. Such regiment would then be a miniature *corps d' armee*, fit for any field service whatever.

O, Fudge!

The London *Times* appears to be "bushwhacking" for excuses to explain its own sour feelings towards the United States. Here is one of them:

"In our European disputes our statesmen, when called upon to face hostile despotisms, have always been haunted by the fear of having the American Government on their backs."

The only fitting reply to this complaint is, O, fudge! If English statesmen have ever been haunted by the fear of having the American Government on their backs, when facing hostile despotisms, then is the British Lion the most timorous beast that ever went hunting.

A HEAVY CONTRACT.—It is generally understood in this city that the Messrs. Mitchell and Col. Buckmaster, in connection with other parties in this State, have been the successful bidders for furnishing rations for the army. Some say for Illinois, and others for the entire force under Gen. McClellan's command. In either case, it is a very heavy contract. We rejoice that our enterprising fellow citizens have been awarded this contract, and hope that while the brave soldiers may be supplied with the best of everything that they are entitled to by law, that the enterprising contractors may realize a handsome profit.—*Alton Telegraph, 28th.*

Is this true? Where were the advertisements for bids published? How many bidders competed for the job? What are the prices paid? These are things which the public have a right to know. When last heard from, Capt. Burns, of the Quartermaster's Department at Cincinnati, informed responsible gentlemen of this State, not two weeks ago, that no proposals had been issued and that no contracts would be given out until properly advertised and all bids considered. Are we to believe that there is any sculduggery here; or is the *Telegraph* mistaken?

"W. H. Hurlbut, an alleged abolition writer, has been arrested at Atlanta and taken to Richmond to be tried as a spy. If the evidence against him is not sufficient, in the Confederate courts, he will be returned to the State authorities."—*Telegraph Dispatch.*

To the general reader the above has passed on with the mass of news, to be read and forgotten, as possessing no significance beyond hundreds of parallel cases. But to those who recognized in the paragraph the name of a brilliant writer, not long since connected with the New York press, the announcement had an unpleasant, indeed almost tragic, significance. Mr. Hurlbut had, truly enough, been an "abolition writer," for it was in that *role* he first gained his first distinction. But it seemed hardly possible that a man who had espoused a falling cause, in the face of an overwhelming popular tide against it, and who had employed time and talent to give the lie to all his earlier record should be thus unkindly welcomed upon the very soil that gave him birth.

A native of South Carolina, and a graduate of Harvard, Mr. Hurlbut passed from the pulpit of a Unitarian preacher to the editorial rooms and for several years was the principal editor on the New York *Times*, having charge of its editorial page during the absence of Mr. Raymond in Europe. We must confess that the *Times*, editorials during that period were not very markedly "abolition," but if they did not satisfy the South neither did they please his employers, for he left that paper some months since because of his changed opinions. From being one of the most zealous of the Harvard school of abolitionists he slipped by easy stages into the slough of pro-slaveryism and secession, and had only recently published a pamphlet on the financial results of the civil war to the North, which was intended to serve the cause to which he may have fallen a martyr. But, *facilis descensus*, when he went South to be honored as a convert, he found a welcome of quite another kind.

The Great Eastern.

The Great Eastern has at last found its way into Government employ as a troop ship. The directors have made a contract to take over to Canada two regiments and one battalion of Infantry, and two companies of Artillery, with the horses belonging, and all the baggage necessary. For this trip the Government pays $24 each for the men, $80 for the officers, $100 for the horses, and $12 per ton for baggage. The cost of the charter to the Government exceeds $100,000. It is a perfect God-send to the stockholders of the Great Eastern, and leads to hopes on their part that the ship may be permanently employed by the Government for the transportation of soldiers and munitions between the mother country and colonies.

☞ Lieut. Gov. Reynolds of Missouri, a lost star in the firmament for some time, has turned up at last in Richmond, Va., having followed the Confederate government from Montgomery. He will not return to Jefferson City, and the offices of Governor and Lieut. Governor will no doubt, in due time, be declared vacant, and a special election ordered for the remaining three years of the term. Even the St. Louis *Republican* concedes that these two runaways have abdicated, and that a special election should be held "just as would happen if they were incapacitated by sudden insanity."

☞ A "Union Democratic" State Convention is called at Columbus, Ohio, September 7th, to nominate candidates for Governor and other officers, who are to be chosen in October. The call invites a union of the old Douglas and Breckenridge elements, but further than that holds out no flattering promise of Union results. Indeed, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says "there is a growing belief that it is high time for the conservative sentiment North and South to make itself heard at the polls."

☞ The new government of Virginia has been officially recognized by the Government at Washington, the latter having this week opened official intercourse with Governor Pierpont, communicating to him the apportionment of the State of Virginia for the Thirty-eighth Congress.

☞ The reported death of Mr. Gilbert L. Wilson, at Albany, is untrue. No material change had taken place in his condition up to last Friday evening. He could recognize those who visited him, but he was not able to hold any conversation with them.

☞ The next Ohio State Fair will be held at Dayton, on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of September; and arrangements will be made fully equal to those of any former year, with premium list even larger than ever before.

CONTRACT FOR FURNISHING THE ILLINOIS TROOPS.—We are informed that a company consisting of Col. S. A. Buckmaster, J. J. Mitchell, L. B. Sanger, of Alton; Joseph Holmes, and J. W. Singleton, of Adams county, and other parties in Cincinnati, have obtained from Major General McClellan the entire contract for furnishing and provisioning the Illinois troops. The terms have not transpired. The contract runs for one month, or longer, at the option of the Government.—*State Journal.*

A COINCIDENCE.—The Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major of the Seventh Congressional District Regiment of Illinois Volunteers were at the battle of Cerro Gordo, and together in numerous other engagements in Mexico. They are all total abstinence men and bitterly opposed to profane swearing. Their ages are: Col. Grant, 39; Lieut-Col. Alexander, 38; Maj. McMackin, 43.—*State Journal.*

HOW TO MAKE A ZOUAVE.—We got our information from one of the French drill sergeants himself, thus:

"Take a recruit—keep him forty eight hours—notting to eat; den march him forty-eight hours—*notting to eat*; den let him fight like h—ll forty eight hours—*notting to eat*; by dam, he one Zouave."

BUTLER.—Anybody knowing the whereabouts of Edward Butler, of Huron Co., Ohio, will confer a great favor upon his brother, John M. Butler, of Albany, New York, by advising him of the same. The said Edward Butler left Ohio for California some six years ago, and has not been heard from since. Western papers please copy.

Where Will the First Blow Fall.

The military editor of the New York *Times* thinks that Jeff. Davis has abandoned the idea of taking Washington, as he has given up his intention of invading Pennsylvania via Harper's Ferry. What, he asks, would Washington be worth, if attacked? It has no value as a military post. It could not be held against the Northern armies that would go in irresistible force to its rescue. Washington is not a point to fight for, nor to hold if captured; but its capture not being possible even, Jeff. Davis' army no longer hovers before it. It has gone, and the advance of its pickets, pressed on to within sight of Alexandria and Arlington, only proves that the main force is retiring to another field. We shall probably hear of them next investing Fortress Monroe and attempting to carry that point by a storm, such as will have no parallel in modern history, save the furious onset before which Malakoff and Redan yielded to the powers of France and England.

The reasons for believing that such is now the deliberate purpose of the Confederate leaders, are numerous. This is Virginia's chosen plan of the campaign; and Virginia now rules the Confederate counsels. Gov. Wise, who is the representative man of Virginian rebellion, has long proclaimed Fortress Monroe to be the one thing needful and absolutely vital for Southern independence. In the State Convention, he declared the loss of ten thousand lives (which he deemed a reasonable cost of the undertaking) a cheap price of its capture.

Fortress Monroe is built upon the extreme point of a peninsula that lies between James and York rivers; and at Yorktown, which is also on it, about twenty miles west of Fortress Monroe, the peninsula is extremely narrow, and if well fortified, no force could pass to the relief of the fort if invested below. We think it is the purpose of Jeff. Davis, having well secured this *cul de sac* at Yorktown, to throw an army of 50,000 men on the peninsula, leaving 25,000 to cover Richmond, and proceed by way of Great Bethel to an assault on Fort Monroe.

There are numerous routes of access to this theater of operations—one by Weldon (N. C.) connecting with all the South, to Portsmouth; another by railroad from Richmond, Va., to Norfolk; another by railroad to City Point, on York River, and thence down that stream to Yorktown; and another still, by James River from Richmond. At no other point of attack could the Confederate States converge their forces with such rapidity as at Fort Monroe; a post which is cut off from all communication with the United States Government by land.

Most of the heavy siege cannon of the Confederates are at Gosport Navy Yard, and could with comparative ease be brought into action against Fort Monroe. The war vessels of the United States, through which succor might be afforded to the besieged fortress, will soon be distributed along the coast of the Southern States, blockading ports too remote to be recalled in time to repel a vigorous siege. What is it, then, with the Confederates but a question, how many lives to fling away in the siege, assault and capture of Fort Monroe? And when captured, what is it to the Confederate States? The key that unlocks the prison of Virginia; that looses Maryland from bonds; that puts Richmond and Baltimore in communication, and transfers Davis's head-quarters to Baltimore perhaps, and traps Washington by flanking it; that unites the waters of the Potomac, the James, the York and the Rappahannock rivers with those of the Chesapeake Bay, and lifts the Confederate flag over the whole of them; that secures, in a temperate zone, the best harbor on the Atlantic coast as a depot for cotton, and as a tempting prize to hold out to Free Trade England and France, as their reward for breaking up the blockade and establishing perpetual free commerce with the populations of the States of America. To Virginians will be presented the idea in this assault that it is for the defence of their own soil, for the possession of their own renowned fortress, for the securing to their own State of the seat of future Southern commerce, that their blood must be poured out like water. And if it ever flows, it will flow there.

These are our reasons for the opinion we have advanced. The Government cannot be too vigilant in looking to Fortress Monroe, or too lavish in providing means for its defence.

Rebel Official Account of the Evacuation of Harper's Ferry.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 26.

The injunction of secrecy being removed, the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 24th, gives the following report of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry, from which it appears that Gen. Johnston evacuated the place because it was untenable, lying, as it were, in the small end of a funnel, the broader end of which could with great ease be occupied by the enemy. The *Enquirer* says:

It was well known that Gen. Scott's plan was to turn Harper's Ferry by the column from Pennsylvania under Gen. Patterson, and effect a junction, near Winchester or Strasburg, with another column of Gen. McClellan's army, passing through Romney, and cut off Gen. Beauregard's and Gen. Johnston's armies from each other. This plan was completely foiled. On Thursday, 16th inst, Gen. Johnston, having waited at Harper's Ferry long enough to make the enemy believe that he intended to contest that position to the last, and learning that they were advancing on Williamsport and Romney, sent a portion of his forces to Winchester by rail. On the 17th he continued this movement, sent back his tent equipage and other heavy baggage, his sick, &c., and set fire to and burned the railroad bridge, and such public buildings as could be burned without endangering private property, spiked such heavy guns at the Ferry as could not be removed, and, on the 18th, moved, with his whole army marching on foot, in the direction of Winchester, encamping about three and a half miles southwest of Charlestown. The enemy taking this movement, as it was intended they should, as a retreat, crossed a brigade of their advance division, commanded by Gen. Cadwallader, who joined their forces on Saturday or Sunday morning, which was moved forward towards Martinsburgh, on Sunday morning.

On the 19th Gen. Johnston changed his line of march at right angles, and moved square towards Martinsburgh, encamping at Bunker Hill, on the Winchester and Martinsburgh turnpike, twelve miles from Martinsburgh, to offer battle there, or to advance or attack, if necessary. This movement placed the enemy in a predicament. They therefore recrossed the river and evacuated the valley, retiring beyond Hagerstown. A lieutenant colonel and another member of the Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers were taken prisoners during this retreat—Bowman and Chase. A day or two after this, Col. Hill, Thirteenth Virginia Regiment, in command of part of the forces who had retreated from Harper's Ferry and who had been pushed forward toward Romney, sent forward toward New Creek on the Potomac, eighteen miles west of Cumberland, four companies of Tennessee and Virginia troops under Col. Vaughan, of Tennessee, who found the Yankees posted on the Maryland side of the Potomac. The Confederates, in face of the enemy, forded the stream waist deep, drove them off in the utmost confusion, captured two pieces of loaded artillery and a stand of colors, destroyed the railroad bridge at that place, and returned to Romney, making the march of thirty-six miles, and gaining a brilliant victory within twenty hours. About one hundred of the Maryland line, two nights back, made a flying visit to the Ferry. They have returned, and report having burned the rifle works, destroyed Shenandoah Bridge, tumbled a locomotive into the Potomac, and brought away twenty thousand rifle stocks and seven Union men as prisoners.

Stump Tail and Its Cost.

[From the Lacon (Ill.) Gazette.]

We congratulate the people of the Prairie State that the days of stump tail are numbered. The edict has gone forth from the sovereigns—the people—that our wild-cat banking system shall be wound up; and that henceforth our beef and pork, our wheat, corn and oats, and a thousand other things, and the toil and sweat of the laborer, shall not be exchanged for a "rag currency." It is high time the producing class of our State took this matter into their own hands, resolved that henceforth they will not receive for the products of the farm, the workshop and labor, as a medium of exchange, any currency but specie or its equivalent. The present stump tail war is but a new edition of the wild-cats that *flooded* our State and the West twenty years ago, when, as an example, we paid two hundred and fifty dollars in rags of that day for a seventy-five dollar horse.

The plea for the enormous issue of nearly thirteen million of dollars, based upon Southern stocks, by more than a hundred banks, and many of them without a local habitation, and most of the others coming up, like the frogs of Egypt, from the nooks and corners of our State; the plea, we say, for this enormous issue has been that the currency was wanted to "*move the crops*." And they have *moved* the crops with a vengeance! and at the same time they have impoverished the people of the State to the tune of five to six millions of dollars! This immense loss to our people has actually been incurred. And now that we have all waked up to the manifold evils of our banking system, the wonder is that the loopholes for swindling the public had not been discovered before it became a law.

That such a currency is required to "move the crops" is all bosh. The stable products of our own State, that to a very large extent feed the civilized world, will command the gold, or its equivalent; and why not? Take the present season as an example; millions in gold are shipped from England and other countries, for the purchase of the breadstuffs and meats of Illinois; and this would find its way among the people in every county and township, if not excluded by a "rag" currency. This is literally true; demonstrated now by the influx and increase of specie and its equivalent among our people. And thus would it be in any other year when there shall be a demand for the products of our soil. And it is seldom that our surplus is not wanted in portions of our own country and abroad.

The National Prize Anthem.

It is stated the Committee of Adjudication are now in session at New York, to decide on the conflicting merits of 1150 competitors for the prize of $500 offered for the best National Anthem; that the tone of most of the productions is religious; and that none of the great poets of the country have entered the lists. One of the worst results of the war, as far as newspaper editors are concerned, is the being pelted with a vast number of miserable productions, pretending to be poetical, not more than one out of every hundred of which are worth publication. The patriotic feeling, in fact, is greater than the poetical, and our advice to the majority of poetical correspondents is simply this: First, make a clean copy of your poem; next, carefully burn the rough copy; then put the poem, neatly transcribed, into an envelope, addressed to your favorite editor; lastly, put that envelope, containing the only copy of the poem, into the centre of the reddest fire in the house, pressing it down with the poker, so as to hasten its complete combustion. So, gentle versifier, will thou be spared the pains of learning, from the editor's non publication of thy lines, that he thinks them no better than most of the unreadable bulk which waits out his patience every day of his life.—*Phil. Press.*

THE BLOCKADE.

It Must be made Effectual to be Respected.

[From the London Herald.]

There is apparently something very mysterious now going on at Charleston. The ports of South Carolina were declared blockaded. The Niagara was for some time stationed off the harbor of Charleston, and the blockade was effectively maintained. Suddenly we hear of the departure of the Niagara southward. Such a state of things can hardly fail to produce very mischievous results; and it seems to be inevitable that before long the question of a paper blockade will become a subject of serious discussion. The Government and the Nation have displayed every desire to conciliate American feeling. They sympathize deeply with the Great Republic in its trials. But neither sympathy for its calamities, respect for its power, nor regard for its threats, must induce a British Minister to forego one iota of the rights of British subjects. We desire the more earnestly to impress this upon the Foreign Secretary, as it is reported that the strict letter of the law will be strictly insisted on by the French Government; and "a mere blockade" will not be allowed to stand in the way of the shipping of cotton from New Orleans to Havre, and that, rather than imperil the interests of the French manufacturers, the French Government would be inclined to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy. What truth there may be in this rumor we know not. It would not be a new thing to find the French Government acting more energetically for the interests of French subjects than our own for those of the British manufacturer. But it is obvious that it will not do for Manchester to be dependent upon Havre for its supply of cotton any more than for this country to be indebted to the foreigner for the recognition of her undoubted rights as a neutral Power.

[The "something mysterious going on at Charleston," consisted in dispatching the Niagara to blockade New Orleans, leaving the Charleston harbor for smaller vessels, which took her place within three days after her departure.—EDS.]

FROM SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.

Fourteen Hundred Union Men Under Arms.

[From the Springfield (Mo.) Journal June 13th.]

Tuesday was an exciting day. At an early hour the streets of our city were filled with people—some going to the barbecue—others to the Prairie where the Home Guards met. All was bustle and confusion, and anxiety depicted on the countenances of some, and stern resolve on others.

About 9 o'clock, the "Light Guards," about 100 strong, met, and proceeded to the Prairie, to meet the different companies of "Home Guards." The Secessionists then rallied their forces. There was a company of the State militia from Neosho—about 80 strong—one or two companies from this county, and probably a small company from some other county, and men, women and children generally—numbering in all, some 6 or 700—formed in procession and marched to the place of speaking and barbecue. A gentleman who was down there, informed us that he supposed there were about 1000 persons present. Messrs. Frazier, Payne and Crawford, were the speakers.

On the Prairie all was life and commotion. The number was estimated at from 1,800 to 2,000. The various companies were put through the drill at a rapid rate. A regiment was formed, and the following officers chosen: John S. Phelps, Col. Marcus Boyd, Lieut. Col. Sample Orr and S. H. Boyd Majors. In the evening they came to town, marching quietly through and around the square, amid the waving of the *Stars and Stripes*, and handkerchiefs and huzzas for the Union, by the many beautiful, Union loving women of our city. Many an old grey headed soldier's heart beat faster, as the scene recalled to mind similar scenes of other days, and he then and there renewed his fealty and devotion to that Government and that flag for which he and his father fought; whilst the young man, as he caught the beaming smile and bright eye of some particular one moved with a more stately and dignified step with a firm resolve that he would lay down his life, if necessary, in defence of her and his beloved country.

To give those that have visited our city, an idea of the number in procession, we will state that they marched four abreast, and in going out South street, when the head of the column passed out of sight, the foot was just leaving the square and entering the street. There were upwards of fourteen hundred, all armed with their backwoods rifles. It was an imposing sight. The most of them were from this county. When we say that the Union feeling predominates in a similar ratio in nearly every county in the Southwest, an idea may be formed of the sentiment of the people. The moral power and force of the Union sentiment in this section, was plainly made visible, even to Secessionists, on that day.

A determination having been expressed to permit no Secession flag to be raised, a courier was dispatched to the Prairie to know if a State flag could go up, stating that they (the Secessionists) wanted to hoist no other kind, and desired no difficulty, freely stating that the Union men outnumbered them and were armed. Although the Union men were well aware of the base uses to which the State Flag was perverted, permission was given, with the understanding that they were to raise it quietly and peaceably, both parties preserving order, and provoking no difficulty. Accordingly, what purported to be a State flag was raised, amidst yells for Jeff. Davis and the singing of a new edition of "Dixie." When the Union companies heard this, there was a strong disposition to march in and take it down, but other counsel prevailed.

Much fear of a difficulty prevailed for awhile. Indeed, at one time things looked very much like it was about commencing, but we are happy to say all finally passed off peaceably. One thing that added fuel to the flame, was the presence of a company of State Militia from a distance, who, it was said, had given out that they were going to disarm the Union Home Guards. If they had any such intention, they prudently abstained from it.

Affairs at Fort Pickens.

The Star of the West arrived at New York last Thursday, having left Fort Pickens on June 17, and Key West on the 22d:

At Fort Pickens everything remains quiet. The following is from one of the officers: "In about ten days our position will be perfectly impregnable, as our rifled-cannon and coast-mortars will be in position. If we can, at that time, get authority from the Government, and about two thousand men, (which can well be spared from the fleet at Tortugas and Key West,) we can certainly capture the whole line of batteries, from Fort McRea to the Navy-yard, and, of course, Pensacola would, as a necessary consequence, be ours. The rebels have thirteen batteries already completed, including Forts McRae and Barrancas, and have four more in progress of erection; they are also changing the guns on Fort Barrancas for columbiads.

On the night of the 11th inst., Lieut. Langdon of the First Artillery, and Lieut. Seeley of the Fourth, set the dry dock on fire—having crossed over to the Navy-Yard unseen. As we were not in a position to commence operations, the Colonel-Commanding thought it best to have it extinguished, which was at once done by the officers who set it on fire, and as they fired it without authority, they were arrested and tried by general court-martial, and honorably acquitted of having done anything prejudicial to good order and military discipline. Nearly every person in the fort was sorry that they were compelled to extinguish the fire. We would all have been glad to have seen the dock burnt up, and the fight commence.

They have two negroes at work in the fort, that had escaped from the other side. They say that there are a great many more who would like to run away if they could get the chance, and were sure of not being sent back, as they state that those who were returned have been killed.

Some little excitement was caused on the morning of the 17th, by a steam tug from the Navy Yard. Coming outside, she passed Fort McRae some distance, and, having picked up a scow which had broken adrift from the rebels' side, was suffered to return to the Navy-Yard unmolested.

The evening we left, the rebels were throwing shells, either getting the range of some new battery or trying shells, which they are making in large quantities at the foundry in the Navy-Yard, working night and day. They have a large steamer running between Warrington and Pensacola (8 miles) twice a day, besides daily communication with Montgomery by rail.

Missouri in the Coming Congress.

As the day of the meeting of the special session of Congress approaches, the question whether Missouri will be fully represented in that body or not becomes one of increasing interest. In the House, there will be a partial representation, but there is reason to believe it will not embrace the presence of all the members from the State. Messrs. Blair, Phelps, Noell and Rollins will certainly be in attendance, since there is no reason for the absence of either of them.

Messrs. Reed and Norton will, no doubt, be present also, though neither of them has yet started for Washington. We are not aware that either of them has been involved, to the slightest extent, in Gov. Jackson's revolt. Both are new members, never having been in Congress before, and we feel confident therefore, that they will be present at the special session.

There is Gen. John B. Clark, however, from the Second District, whose designs are involved in some obscurity; and there are our two Senators, Messrs. Polk and Johnson, concerning whose movements the public requires some enlightenment.

Gen. Clark, it is said, is in Gov. Jackson's retreating army, so thoroughly implicated in the Governor's revolt as to make his appearance at Washington somewhat imprudent. Senator Johnson is thought to be in the same predicament. He has declared he would not take his seat, and he probably will not. This being the case, Congressman Clark and Senator Johnson ought to resign at once.

The approaching extra session will be one of much importance, and it will be a cause for shame to Missouri that any of her National Representatives should be incapacitated by their own crimes, to perform their public duties.—*St. Louis Evening News.*

The Great Destruction of Railroad Property.

The Baltimore *Sun*, of Tuesday last, gives the following:

On Friday and Saturday of last week the destruction of the locomotives and cars belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at and near Martinsburg, was made.

Our reports state that over forty locomotives, of the largest and best description, with several old and less important ones, were almost entirely demolished by heavy fires of wood and coal being built under them. Some three hundred cars in all, including several passenger cars, and about one hundred wooden box and platform cars, which might have been adapted for the carriage of troops, were burnt up completely, while the round iron coal cars—some two hundred in number—were emptied of their contents, and a portion of them run down the neighboring embankments, or into the bed of the streams whose bridges were previously destroyed.

Northern Vessels Seized by the Confederates

The following are the names of all the Northern vessels seized in port or captured at sea that have come under our notice:

Port.	Master.	Port Hailing From.
Ship Abeline	Smith	Boston.
Ship American Union	Lincoln	Bath, Me.
Ship Ariel	Delano	Bath, Me.
Ship C. A. Farwell	Farwell	Portland, Me.
Ship J. H. Jarvis	Rich	Boston.
Ship Samuel Dyer	Romans	Portland, Me.
Ship Mermaid	Spencer	Providence.
Ship Milan	Eustice	Bath, Me.
Ship State of Maine	Humphrey	Portland, Me.
Ship S. H. Pettigrew	Burdick	——
Ship Toulon	Upshur	New York.
Bark Chester	Bearse	Boston.
Bark Ocean Eagle	Lure	Thomaston.
Brig Panama	Poor, whal'r	Provincetown.
Schr. John Adams	Caton	"
Schr. Mermaid	Soper	"
Schr. E. S. Janes	Townsend	"
Schr. Ella	Howes	Philadelphia.
AT SAVANNAH.		
Ship Sebastiecook	Chase	Bath, Me.
AT CHARLESTON.		
Brig Joseph	Meyer	Portland.
AT HATTERAS, N. C.		
Brig Lydia Frances	——	Bridgep't, Me.
Total		21 vessels.

The ship Thomas Watson, of New York, was seized at Wilmington, N. C., but has since been restored to her owners; as was also the yacht Gipsey, seized at New Orleans.

The brig Lydia Frances, noticed above, was a wreck when taken possession of, having gone ashore at Hatteras in the early part of last month.

The three Provincetown whalers in the above list were reported to have been seized on the 24th ult., about ninety miles south of the Balize, but are not among the list of vessels in port published in *The New Orleans Price Current* of the 15th inst.

Army of Western Virginia.

[Special Cor. of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

GRAFTON, Va., June 26, 1861.

I reported about all the news there was afloat last night. Since then Col. Lytle's (10th) regiment has arrived and have gone into camp at Fetterman, to wait the arrival of tents. If the transportation service had not seriously retarded movements, the column would have been in motion toward the enemy this morning. The forces here have been so disposed that the enemy—if they wait for an attack—will be attacked simultaneously in front, rear, and on both flanks. They are supposed to be 12,000 or 15,000 strong under the command of General Wise. They have 600 cavalry, and are tolerably supplied with field pieces.

When the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Ohio Regiments arrive from Camp Dennison, Gen. McClellan will have 20,000 men, 15,000 of whom can be precipitated together upon the enemy. He has three fine batteries, and several companies of dragoons. The lads are eager for the fray, and the enemy are said to be equally anxious. They promise no quarter.

I conceive that their movement was originally intended to defend the flank of their army in Eastern Virginia, and the movements of Gen. McClellan seem to indicate that he has similar apprehensions, and that unless he can surround them, there will be no fight.

The concentration of a powerful force at Clarksburg in an entrenched position is evidently a feint. W. D. B.

A Visit to Harper's Ferry.

A correspondent of the Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, writing from Hagerstown, June 23d, gives the following narrative of a visit to Harper's Ferry:

I secured something to eat, and started all alone to reconnoiter matters and things about Harper's Ferry. I found on the Maryland side, some ten persons, black and white. A skiff lay in the river, and I inquired if I could be carried across, and was told "yes, on paying ten cents." None of those near me would converse with me, or answer my questions, except with great reluctance. I concluded to take my chances, and over I went, and landed in an opening in the shore, which at this place is built up close to the water with a wall some thirty feet high. At this point stands the hotel, in which I found the landlord and two other persons.

I inquired my way to the Engine House, the scene of the John Brown tragedy, and was informed it was round the house, and close by. Near the engine house I found two persons, one of them proved to be deaf and dumb, the other, a poor, depraved specimen of humanity, a loafer and sot. He seemed chatty, and as soon as I had established myself somewhat in his confidence, he talked "Union" quite strong, and censured the Confederates for their wanton destruction of the magnificent property, the ruins of which stood terribly painful before us. Supposing a drink of whisky would be the most acceptable remuneration I could offer him for the information he had given me, I suggested that I was quite thirsty, would he please to join me in a drink. The proposition proved as acceptable as I had anticipated, and we wended our way to a dilapidated looking building, which had the appearance of being closed, but my guide understood the ropes, and gained an entrance; we found two more seedy individuals and the proprietor. I stood treat for the whole bevy, and left the house with my new acquaintance and turned down to where the magnificent bridge once stood. On looking into the river from the end of the iron portion of the bridge which still exists, being nearly one complete span, I saw in the bed of the river, a first-class railroad locomotive, which the secessionists had run off from the bridge the day previous; there it stood, upright, as if ready for use, and apparently but little injured. At the same time they burned the wooden bridge which formerly spanned the Shenandoah river, and the rifle factory which they had not destroyed when the evacuated the place.

COME NEAR GETTING INTO A HORNET'S NEST.

On inquiring of my companion for the locality of the latter, he pointed up the Shenandoah, and said it was up there near a quarter of a mile. I thanked him for the information he had given me, and left him standing in the street. I had proceeded about two blocks on my way up stream, when I heard footsteps behind me; turned round and found he was following me. I instinctively got my revolver in such a position as would enable me to take it from my pocket quickly, and waited his approach. He came up close to me slowly and slinkingly, and after looking round cautiously, said, "Stranger, if I *was you* I wouldn't go up there." The man's expression and manner were so significant that I instantly abandoned my intentions, and at once retraced my steps to the boat and crossed over again to the Maryland shore. That man's expression of countenance when he said "was you" will never be effaced from my memory. On the Maryland side the rocks are almost perpendicular, and in some places actually overhang the road; on the very summit of which the Confederates had planted two cannon.

These localities I wished to examine, and ascertained I could find a winding path up to them about 1,000 yards on the way to Sandy Hook. The effort to climb up in the afternoon sun of a very hot day tried my courage. But I had come a long way to see the elephant and it would never do to back out. So all alone I went up slowly you may be sure, resting every few steps.

About half way up I found a glorious cool spring of water gushing out from the rocks. Talk of nectar; the best ever manufactured for the gods was nowhere compared with a draught of this water under such circumstances. Here I took a good long rest, and started again, scrambling and climbing, puffing and resting, sweating and broiling until I conquered the ascent, and stood with a scene before me that amply repaid me for the almost superhuman effort I had just made. On the summit are about forty rude huts and one large structure—for what purpose the latter was erected I could not understand. From the overhanging rock about half way up the mountain, I could, with a Minie rifle, kill any person to be seen on the Virginia side at Harper's Ferry. If one person of the scores of men hanging round the Maryland side, and who belong to the other side, but say they dare not cross over for fear of being impressed, had the courage of a true man, he could from this point drive every secessionist out of the place, or at least compel them to confine themselves to the upper part of the town.

General Lee.

One of the most sorrowful men living is General Lee, who is in command of some of the rebel forces in Virginia. There is a report that he is so dissatisfied that he intends to resign his command and would like to be received back in the United States army. We doubt the truth of the latter clause of this statement, but the former is probable. General Lee is the owner of the Arlington property, now occupied by the Federal General in command in Virginia, and his staff. We know that Mrs. Lee has written several letters to an officer of the staff, giving directions or making requests about the preservation of the property, as if she expected to occupy it at some day not distant. We know, also, that a gentleman of this city, coming from Virginia, met General Lee, whom he knows well, at Manassas Junction, two or three weeks ago, and describes him as very much depressed. Well may he be depressed. He has forfeited his honor and lost his country. He sees before him nothing but defeat and disgrace. A career heretofore honorable, is brought to a close of ignominy. We do not wonder that he should want to get away from the service of the rebel government; but we should wonder if he were to hope to get back into the Federal service; though, after the restoration of Emory, there need be little wonder if all the traitors should come back to beg commissions.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Cobb and Cotton.

The rebels propose to buy one-half the cotton crop. The cotton obtained from the planters is to be sent to one point, probably New Orleans. Mr. Cobb then expects to say to England, "We have gathered one half our crop at one point; you must raise the blockade and let it out." If England's necessities are so great as to impel her to such an act, Cobb expects then that the remainder of the crop will be sent forward through the same direction by the planters, and thus the entire crop will be sold and the cash realized. It is the key of Cobb's scheme. The prospect of such a market induces the planter to give the rebel Government one half of his crop, while concentration induces England to risk a war with this country. This is the way in which Cotton is expected to prove that it is King. We can't see it.

Not True About Miss Cunningham.

The statement made by the Philadelphia *Press* in reference to Miss Pamela Cunningham, the Regent of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, is authoritatively contradicted by the New York *Post*. It says:

Miss Cunningham has not been at Mount Vernon since last December. At last accounts she was at her former home in South Carolina, where she had been confined to her room for weeks by illness. The imputation is equally untrue in respect to the lady who represents the association, and who now resides at Mount Vernon. She is incapable of compromising the association by acts of disloyalty or indiscretion. In charge of the sacred remains of Washington, she knows she has but one duty to perform—to be faithful to her trust and too accustomed to discretion—and no influences, we are assured, can make her swerve from that duty.

MATTERS AT BLOOMINGTON.

Fourth Anniversary of the State Normal School.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BLOOMINGTON, June 28, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Just at this time, in spite of the wars of rebels and wild-cats, there will cast in this pretty inland city of Bloomington, a large amount of interest among the friends of education throughout the State, derived from the fact that next week takes place the exercises of Anniversary Week at the State Normal University here located.

The examination of candidates for State Diplomas as teachers begins on Tuesday, July 2nd, at 10 A. M. The examining board are W. H. Wells, of this city, A. W. Gow, Dixon, W. M. Baker, Quincy, E. C. Hewitt, Bloomington, in connection with Supt. Bateman. The diploma for those passing the required examination and presenting suitable testimonies of character and success, will be somewhat more comprehensive than as mentioned in Mr. Bateman's circular of some weeks ago. It will be to the effect that—

"The eminent qualification, and distinguished success of A B as a teacher having been established by satisfactory testimonial and through examination, he or she, is hereby duly authorised to teach in any part of the State."

This is placing teaching on some more respectable basis than that dependent on local certificates issued by anybody who may chance to fill the Commissioner's office, and we expect there will be as large an attendance of the better teachers of the State as the circumstances of their work and the crash of finances will allow.

On Monday commences the examinations of the Normal classes, continued throughout two days. On Tuesday evening the new and handsome Society Hall of the Philadelphians will be dedicated, when an Address will be delivered by Benj. F. Taylor, Esq., of your city. On Wednesday evening, Rev. Prof. Haven of the Chicago Theological Seminary, will deliver the Annual Address before the literary societies.

On Wednesday will take place the Business Meeting of the State Board of Education, their Fourth Annual Session. On Wednesday at 10 A. M., occur the Commencement Exercises.

The Illinois Natural History Society have within the year entered upon the occupancy of the new Cabinet, at the University, and Prof. Wilber is up to his elbows at work getting the rooms in order, and his regiments and divisions of specimens in order for the grand review of next week.

Were this a quiet and ordinary period of our history, next week would see Bloomington filled with visitors; as it is, the attendance will probably be quite limited. All visitors from abroad will find a generous welcome, and latch strings generally out. P.

Mr. Russell's Speech to the Soldiers at Cairo.

CITIZEN SOLDIERS: I have come among you as a chronicler of events, not as manufacturer of public sentiment. I am but a novice at public speaking; but this much I may say at the start, "one volunteer is worth ten pressed men," and as you have "pressed" me into the service to-day, you must not expect my remarks to be more than one-tenth part as apt or appropriate as those have been who have preceded mine. (Applause.) Gentlemen, you are engaged in one of the most important wars that ever has engaged the minds and hearts of nations. It is unlike any war mentioned in history. It is not a war in which a people are fighting for republican liberty against a monarchy, neither is it a war of conquest, such as has made the fields of the Old World red with gore, but it is a war which, in its denouement, shall decide whether a republican democratic confederation has in itself the essentials necessary to its perpetuity and maintenance, or whether the old established governments are the only forms that can be made so intact as to preserve themselves against intestine revolutions, as well as against foreign encroachments. I have traveled somewhat extensively over your country, and especially over the more southern part of it, and have endeavored to study the character of your people and your institutions, and to come to just conclusions upon your every feature of polity. I have looked anxiously for a solution of your present difficulties, and hoped that such a solution might be effected as should tend to reunite you in stronger bonds of nationality than you have known before; and this I will say to you, gentlemen, that the people of other countries, and none more so than my own countrymen, are looking to you for a solution of the governmental problem whether a republican form of government has inherent strength sufficient for its own maintenance and protection. It is not the ministry of European nations; it is not the press, of which I am but an humble representative, that are so watching, but the people of those countries are they who are most intently looking for this solution. Now, in conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to say that I do not and shall not espouse the cause of either party in the present unhappy controversy, and as a neutral I have to say is "God speed the right."

A Card from the Widow of Capt. Jack Wilson.

We find in the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of Thursday, the following from the widow of brave Capt. Jack Wilson, of the ill-fated Lady Elgin:

A CARD.—The undersigned begs those who have manifested their warm friendship for the late Captain John Wilson, by contributing to the support and comfort of his wife, to believe that she has not been tardy with her acknowledgments, because she is insensible to a kindness as unexpected as it was munificent. They must all believe her when she says that she is deeply and truly grateful for the tender interest shown in her behalf by those who knew and respected her departed husband, and when she assures them that the memory of their generous and gracious acts will abide with her forever. May the Providence which prompted them to their deeds of love make them better returns for the practical sympathy which they have so freely expressed, than she who was its object is able to bestow.

While all who have remembered her and administered unto her in her hour of affliction and sorrow, may be certain that her heart responds to them in thanks which no words could express, she feels it her duty to mention the following gentlemen as those to whom her gratitude is especially due: Capt. E. P. Dorr, Rev. Dr. Chester, and Carl Adam, of Buffalo; C. Y. Richmond, and G. S. Hubbard, of Chicago; and S. Mandelbaum, of Detroit.

HARRIET D. WILSON.

Lieut. Bartlett and his Naval Brigade.

By a gentleman just from Fortress Monroe, we learn that Gen. Butler has issued orders for the arrest of Lieut. Bartlett. He was wandering around in the neighborhood of the fort, in the most destitute circumstances, and is even begging the bread on which he subsists. Many are of the opinion that he has become crazy. Some of his movements would go far to prove it. It is said that he borrowed about $300 from officers on board the U. S. ship Cumberland, giving in return his check on one of the city banks for the amount. The checks were forwarded to this city, and when presented at the bank, the holder was informed that the Lieutenant had not then, nor never had, funds in that institution. It is said that his contracts for supplies for the brigade were considerably over one a half millions of dollars. He ordered twenty four of James's rifled guns, at about $2,500 each. Our informant states that he will soon be brought to this city to be placed in the care of his friends.

The Troops Taken out by the Great Eastern.

In the House of Commons, on June 13, Admiral Duncombe asked the Secretary of the Admiralty whether the Admiralty had taken up the Great Eastern for the conveyance of troops to Canada; if so, at what rate per man, how many soldiers were to embark in her, and whether their being sent in that ship was with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War.

Lord C. Paget said the Great Eastern had been so far taken up that the Government had come to an arrangement with the owners of that vessel that she should carry out a certain number of troops to Quebec. They would consist of 7 officers, 220 men, and 110 horses of the Royal Artillery; 39 officers, 868 men, and 6 horses of the Thirtieth Regiment; 39 officers, 868 men, and 6 horses of the Sixtieth Regiment; and draughts of various regiments, consisting of 4 officers and 101 men, making altogether 89 officers, 2,056 men and 122 horses, with the usual proportion of women and children. The rates to be paid were for officers, £18; for men, £5 18s. 6d; and for horses, £30 each, and for stores in excess of the regulated regimental baggage, £2 10s. per ton. These sums would include messing and every other requisite for the officers, victualing for the men, and forage for the horses. All the necessary fittings would be at the expense of the ship, the Government finding bedding for the voyage. He might also state that the arrangement was made with the full concurrence of the Secretary of State for War.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. James Russell Lowell, the editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, retires from his chair with the July number.

—A younger brother of General Banks is captain of a volunteer company at Waltham, Mass., which is being mustered into the U. S. service in one of the additional ten regiments from that State.

—Gen. George D. Hill, of Ann Arbor, Mich., who is now Surveyor-General of Dacotah, has appointed Newton Edmunds, a brother of Hon. Jas. M. Edmunds, late Comptroller, chief clerk, and Geo. W. Lamson principal draughtsman.

—W. W. Murphy, Esq., of Jonesville, Mich., is appointed Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in place of Rufus Hosmer, deceased. Mr. Murphy was an active Free Soil Whig, and among the first to join in the formation of the Republican party. He was talked of for State Treasurer a few years ago, and was a delegate to the Chicago Convention from Michigan. He has been one of our most active and genial politicians. He is a lawyer by profession, a gentleman of good ability, unexceptionable character, and much energy.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ELEGANT SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
We have now in stock a very large and choice assortment of MOZAMBIQUES, GRENADINES, TISSUES, ORGANDIES, LAWNS, MUSLINS, ILLUMINATING POPLINS, CHOICE CHINA SILKS AND SUMMER SILKS, OF EVERY KIND. All the Latest Novelties in Mourning Dress Goods, Embroideries, Laces, &c. &c., and incomparably the Largest and Cheapest stock of GENERAL DRESS GOODS, Ever offered in this City, All bought either at Auction or direct from Manufacturer or Importer FOR CASH, And selling at prices that cannot be competed with in this city.
☞ Do not buy elsewhere at any price till you see our bargains. WM. M. ROSS & CO.

CHICAGO FIRE WORK MANUFACTORY, WM. H. HOYT, 40 Lake Street, Agent. A large assortment of FIRE WORKS AND EXHIBITION PIECES ON HAND. Exhibition Pieces of every description made to order. Prices full as low as Eastern manufacturers. All orders must be directed to WM. H. HOYT, he having the exclusive sale of the works. jel3-g34-1w

GREAT REDUCTION!—From and after this date I will sell the BEST NO. 1 FIRE CRACKERS, FIRE CRACKERS, AT
$1.50 per Box............40 Packs.
$1.50 per Box............40 Packs.
Fire Works of all kinds in proportion.
At Peugeot's Great Variety Store, 111 RANDOLPH ST, CHICAGO, ILL.

BEST & CO., Randolph Street, (UNDER THE SHERMAN HOUSE,) IMPORTERS DIRECT OF RHENISH, HUNGARIAN AND CHAMPAIGNE WINES, Of the first qualities and Gurranteed Pure. We have always on hand a large stock of the following brands: RUDESHEIMER BERG, ROLANDER AUSLESE, NIERSTEINER, DURKHEIMER, INGSTEINER, GIMMELDINGER, AND GRAPE LEAF CHAMPAIGNE.

VALUABLE CATHARTICS.— BLUE LICK WATER—fresh, CRAB ORCHARD SALTS, CONGRESS WATER, EMPIRE WATER, CITRATE MAGNESIA, SEIDLITZ POWDERS, SODA POWDERS, TARRANT'S APPERIENT, HENRY'S MAGNESIA, Husband's Magnesia, Murry's Fluid Magnesia. SMITH & DWYER, Apothecaries, 94 Lake street, opp. Tremont House.

FINE TOILET GOODS. Large assortment of very best goods. TOILET SOAPS, Finest quality French and English. TOILET BRUSHES, Superior, Hair, Teeth, Nail and Cloth. TOILET MIRRORS, Hand, Dressing and Traveling. TOILET WATERS, Fine Colognes, Lavand and Bay Waters. TOILET SPONGES, Flesh Brushes and Bathing Towels. J. H. REED & CO., Apothecaries and Chemists, 144 & 146 Lake st.

NOTICE.—We are represented by Messrs. GILLESPIE, DEAN & CO., OF NEW YORK, AND BY Messrs. MacDougall & Davidson, OF MONTREAL, Either of which firms will make advances in Cash on Produce consigned to us for sale. GILLESPIE, BORTHWICK & CO., Liverpool, England. Refer to P. Anderson, Esq., Chicago.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!! We offer to the Trade at from 10 to 20 per cent. below Eastern Manufacturer's Prices 1000 BARRELS GLUE, Of our own manufacture. Also 500 TONS BONES, Whole or ground for Gardeners or Grape Growers. WAHL BROTHERS, 163 South Water street.

MASSER'S IMPROVED Five Minute ICE CREAM FREEZERS. In the ordinary mode of freezing, the ice formed on the outside of the mass of cream, acts as a non conductor, and the internal portions are slow in congealing. In MASSER'S FREEZER, THE INSTANT A THIN FILM IS FROZEN, IT IS SCRAPED OFF AND MIXED WITH THE WHOLE MASS. THE WOODEN BLADE AND DASHER ALSO KEEP THE WHOLE CREAM WELL BEATEN. The freezing is quickly performed, requiring little labor, and but little ice and salt around the outside of the cylinder. FOR SALE AT VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 State Street. General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS, $23.50 per Hundred. $23.25 per do. by the Thousand. P. PALMER & CO., 112, 114, 116 LAKE STREET.

50 Cases and 3,000 Pieces MERRIMAC PRINTS, At 8 cents per Yard at Whol sale. P. PALMER, 112, 114 and 116 Lake street.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS, CARPETS, ETC., At 139 Lake Street. The entire stock of Dry Goods lately belonging to Nelson M. Laraway will be offered for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash on the 5th day of July, 1861. The stock contains a large and varied assortment of Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods, &c. WILLIAM W. PHELPS, Assignee.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, Incorporated..........February, 1857. Office 104 & 106 Washington Street. This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS, From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President. N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

BLANK BOOKS. D. B. COOKE & CO. Have on hand the largest and best selected stock of Blank Books in the city. Their assortment is full and embraces every thing from the smallest Memorandum to the largest Account Book. FOR MERCHANTS: LEDGERS, JOURNALS, CASH BOOKS, DAY BOOKS, RECEIPT BOOKS, BILL BOOKS, NOTE BOOKS, DRAFT BOOKS, SHIPPING BOOKS, BILL BOOKS. OFFICE STATIONERY.—Arnold's Inks, Steel Pens, Blotters, Pencils, Cash Books, Bill Files, Ink Stands, Erasers, Letter Presses, Letter Books, Letter Paper, Envelopes, and every article needed by Merchants, Bankers, Railroad Companies and "Stump-Tail" Brokers. D. B. COOKE & CO., No. 111 Lake street, Chicago.

VAN SCHAACK, 47 - - - - - State Street, - - - - - 47 HAS THE "PEACE MAKER," A COOKING STOVE WITH SIX BOILER HOLES OF FULL SIZE AND A Roasting and Broiling Chamber, In which Roasting can be done on a turn spit, DIRECTLY BEFORE THE FIRE; and Broiling be done over LIVE COALS, without any fumes or smoke escaping into the room. THE BAKING OVEN Is large, thoroughly ventilated, and is furnished with a Patent Enameled Oven Bottom—a new, valuable and attractive invention. The stove is supplied with a MOVEABLE HOT WATER RESERVOIR, which is more convenient than the ordinary permanent Copper Reservoir, AS IT CAN BE USED OR REMOVED AT PLEASURE. THE PEACE MAKER Occupies no more room than the common kind of cooking stove with only four boiler holes, while ITS CAPACITY IS ONE HALF GREATER, and contains in the highest degree all the facilities for performing the culinary work of a household with ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND DISPATCH.

ROTHE'S HAIR DYE.—The best and cheapest Dye in use. A large invoice just received by GALE BROTHERS, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 202 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

INSURE YOUR FURS FROM MOTHS by leaving them at our Store No. 115 LAKE STREET. They will be packed in such a manner as to render them impervious to MOTH or dampness, and insured from all damage or loss. Receipts given and charges low. J. A. SMITH & CO., Hatters and Furriers.

CARD MUSIC FOR BANDS. DITSON'S SELECT MUSIC FOR BRASS BANDS, including Popular National Airs. Printed on Cards for the use of Bands of fourteen or a less number of Instruments. Price $1.00 per set. Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price. A list of pieces sent on application. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

FLAGS, DRUMS, ROSETTES, FLAGS from 3 inches to 4 feet long. DRUMS, American and German, all sizes. ROSETTES, various patterns. Wholesale this season at 138 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

CHILDREN'S GIGS, Carriages, CABS, CARTS, CHAIRS, CRADLES, &c. Wholesale and Retail, at 138 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

BIRD CAGES.—100 Patterns. Also, Parrot and Squirrel Cages, Cups, Fountains, &c., at wholesale. AT 138 LAKE STREET. BARNUM BROS.

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They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, AND THE ABSENCE OF ANY DISAGREEABLE TASTE RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
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[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.] Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.:—Cure of Headache in all its forms.
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[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.] If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.
[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.] The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.
[From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.] We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.
[From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.] We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.
[From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.] Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.
[From the St. Louis Democrat.] The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.
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[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.] The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.
[From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.] Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.
[From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.] Said to be very efficacious for the headache.
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☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☞
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
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SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY!! DISPATCH!!!
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☞
As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle.
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
Address HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.
CAUTION.
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, ☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. ☞ is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

Special Notices.
☞ Cultivation of the Voice [illegible]
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Refrigerators.
REFRIGERATORS AND [illegible] BOXES. WATER COOLERS, FILTERS, Bathing Apparatus, Plain and Japanned Tin [illegible] WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. MASSER'S PATENT FIVE MINUTE ICE CREAM FREEZERS, WOOD and WILLOW WARE, STOVES, STOVES, STOVES. [illegible] MAMMOTH HOUSE-KEEPERS' [illegible] No. 71 Lake street, [illegible] ALLEN & [illegible]
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REYNOLDSBURG, Franklin County, Ohio, January 9th, 1861. HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar street, N. Y. DEAR SIR:—Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25c.) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin County, Ohio. YOUR PILLS WORK LIKE A CHARM—CURE HEADACHE ALMOST INSTANTER. Truly yours, WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., January 14th, 1861. Mr. SPALDING, SIR:—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and THEY HAD SO GOOD AN EFFECT THAT I WAS INDUCED TO SEND FOR MORE. Please send by return mail. Direct to A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.] Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.] They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.] If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.] The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

[From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.] We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.

[From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.] We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.

[From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.] Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.] The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

[From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.] Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.] The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

[From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.] Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

[From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.] Said to be very efficacious for the headache.

[From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.] Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SAVE THE PIECES! ECONOMY!! DISPATCH!!! "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle.

PRICE, 25 CENTS. Address HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION. As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

Special Notices.

Cultivation of the Voice.—The undersigned would respectfully [illegible] Voice, [illegible] Academy, Larmon Block. A. J. EBELL. References, Edward Anderson, Root & Cady, Carlo Bassini. Cards with terms, &c., at Root & Cady's. jy7-c881-3m

To Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease. Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 73 State street.

Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water.—Pamphlets containing the opinions of celebrated Chemists and Physicians respecting the use of this water in the case of many diseases of the human system, will be supplied gratis on application to J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill. CALL FOR A PAMPHLET.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcers. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia. Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels. Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys. Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver. Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy. When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery. For sale by all Druggists. oc5'60-ly

Banking and Exchange.

GREENLEAF & SPINK, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, GOLD AND UNCURRENT MONEY, Cor. Lake and Lasalle sts., under Marine Bank. Illinois Discredited Currency bought at the highest market rates.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C. No. 52 Clark street........Chicago, Illinois.

BANKING HOUSE —OF— B. F. CARVER & CO., Marine Bank Building, Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking Business transacted.

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK —OF— PERTER, STIBBS & CO., (Successors to Weare, Carpenter & Co.) Cedar Rapids, Iowa. REFERENCES—Read, Drexel & Co., New York; [illegible] & Gelpcke, Chicago.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner of Lake and Clark streets. Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S. E. AIKEN. J. D. NORTON. JONATHAN BURR.

MARINE BANK, CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO. Capital, $500,000. HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier and Secretary. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union.

Refrigerators.

REFRIGERATORS AND ICE BOXES. WATER COOLERS, FILTERERS, Bathing Apparatus, Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. MASSER'S PATENT FIVE MINUTE ICE CREAM FREEZERS. WOOD and WILLOW WARE. STOVES, STOVES, STOVES. Nearly every article required for House-Keeping can be found at the MAMMOTH HOUSE-KEEPERS' EMPORIUM, No. 71 Lake street, (Tremont Block.) ALLEN & DALTON.

WINSHIP'S PATENT Self-Ventilating Refrigerator, Manufactured and for sale to the trade by VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Tin-Plate and Metal Warehouse, 199 & 201...RANDOLPH STREET...199 & 201. AGENTS FOR HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES. These Refrigerators are superior to any ever offered and have received premiums over all others wherever exhibited. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Paper Hangings.

F. E. RIGBY & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF PAPER HANGINGS, AND General House Painters. 81 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BROTHER, DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &C., House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc., NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

Intelligence Offices.

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 171 WASHINGTON STREET. MISS BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office where she is ready to supply them with competent help for every station. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 3998.

GENERAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, Church Block, 109 Clark street, Chicago, Illinois, for supplying Farm Hands, Railroad Men, Lumbermen, Hotel and Boarding House Help. Also private families. Help of all kinds constantly on hand and promptly supplied in city and country. Post Office Box [illegible]. STEWART HAMILTON. Good servants may find respectable situations at this office.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE. 163 Dearborn street, Op. Post Office. Families supplied with help of the most reliable character. Orders from the country promptly responded to. Address Post Office Box 3244. MISS A. L. BALKAM.

Guns, Powder, &c.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver. Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets and all kinds of Miner's Tools. Powder, Shot, Caps and Ammunition generally. Agent for St. Louis Shot, and Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY, 138 Lake street.

Rubber Goods.

BELTING, PACKING HOSE, &c. The patent solid VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, Warranted to be the best in use. HOSE AND PACKING, OF ALL SIZES. LEATHER BELTING AND LACE LEATHER, And all kinds of RUBBER GOODS. JNO. B. IDESON & CO., Sole Agents, 125 Randolph street, Kingsbury Block.

Tobacco

D. J. GARTH & CO.'S Manufactured Tobacco. EWING, BRIGGS, & CO., Wholesale Grocers, 73 South Water-st., Chicago, Are Agents at wholesale for the above celebrated make of Tobacco at manufacturer's prices, freight added. A full stock constantly on hand.

Eye and Ear

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, 79......South Clark Street......79. Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Mathematical Instruments, &c., &c., constantly on hand. All kinds of Instruments and Spectacles repaired and glasses inserted into old frames.

Undertakers.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 83 Lasalle street. METALLIC COFFINS. Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.

Money and Exchange.

EXAMINE THE RATES! We Are Selling New York Exchange, For N. Y. and N. Eng'd Currency, at ½ per ct. prem. " B'k State Ind. & Ohio " " Iowa " " Free Indiana " " Pennsylvania "135" " Gold "[illegible]". GOLD FURNISHED AT ¼ PER CENT ABOVE THESE RATES. All Kinds of Uncurrent Money Bought. Illinois and Wisconsin Currency Wanted. EXAMINE OUR LIST BEFORE SELLING. BELDEN & YOUNG, Exchange Office 3½ Clark Cor. South Water St. July 1st, 1861.

NOTICE—We have opened an Office in McCormick's Building corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, for the transaction of a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. A. G. BADGER & CO.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, FOR SALE BY B. F. QUIMBY & CO., 140 South Water street.

VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, MISSOURI and KENTUCKY money purchased by C. H. BECKWITH.

EXCHANGE OFFICE OF C. S. BUTLER, Northwest corner of Lake and Clark streets (office formerly occupied by E. I. Tinkham & Co.) Uncurrent Illinois, Wisconsin and other Western State Currency, bought. Current New York State Bank exchanged for Drafts on New York, Boston and Philadelphia. Gold, Silver and Exchange paid for Uncurrent Bank Notes. Checks and Certificates of Deposit, bought on all the Banks and Bankers in the city.

GREENEBAUM BROTHERS, COMMISSION BROKERS, Office under Marine Bank, Entrance on Lasalle street. Offer their services in the buying and selling on Commission CURRENCY CHECKS ON THE DIFFERENT BANKS IN THE CITY. Those who want to dispose of checks will please consult us. Those who want to purchase them, will find it their interest to employ us. We make reasonable charges, and calculate to earn them by prompt and faithful service. GREENEBAUM BROS.

$8,000 TO LOAN FOR FIVE YEARS TIME, At low rates on Improved Security. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 75 Clark street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY Property or Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties. LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD. J. L. LEE, 82 Clark street. Post Office Drawer 6157.

WRIGHT & TYRRELL, No. 5 Metropolitan Block, Chicago. P. O. BOX 6049. Business paper bought and sold. Time loans negotiated. ROBERT C. WRIGHT, Commissioner of Deeds for most of the States and Territories. Notary Public for Illinois.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker. AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO, AND NOTARY PUBLIC. NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK, N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms in this State. CHAMBERS, LEE & CO., 131 Lake street.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the firm heretofore existing as RHODES & CARROLL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of said firm will be settled by G. A. Rhodes, Jr., and William H. Crocker, (formerly of the firm of Crocker & Byrd) under the name and style of G. A. RHODES & CO., who would be happy to see their former customers at 167 South Water street, where they will continue to do a General Produce Commission Business. G. A. RHODES, JR. W. H. CROCKER.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of AIKEN & NORTON, is discontinued from and after this date, and all persons indebted to said firm will please call and make payment, and persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them for payment. The business will be continued by E. Aiken under the same name and style. E. AIKEN. JONATHAN BURR. Chicago, April 27th, 1861.

Insurance.

JAMES WADSWORTH, No. 1 Dole's Building, CHICAGO........ILLINOIS. AGENT FOR Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, HARTFORD. Assets....$288,000. Western Massachusetts Insurance Co., PITTSFIELD. Assets....$295,000. Atlantic Fire and Marine Ins. Co., PROVIDENCE. Assets....$230,000. Roger Williams Insurance Company, PROVIDENCE. Assets....$175,000. Irving Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK. Assets....$297,000. Washington Fire Insurance Comp'y, NEW YORK.

Cast Steel Bells.

NAYLOR & COMPANY'S Cast Steel CHURCH AND FIRE ALARM BELLS. We are prepared to fill orders for these CELEBRATED BELLS At New York Prices, With Freight Added. Every Bell is WARRANTED for one year with fair and proper usage. If a bell should break after a year half price is allowed in exchange for a new one. For all particulars send for Circulars to TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Agents and Importers of Hardware and Tin-Plate, 85 LAKE STREET, Chicago.

Dentists' Cards.

A. W. FREEMAN, Dentist, 102....WASHINGTON STREET....102. P. O. Box 3041.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 58 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in Filling, Cleaning, Extracting, Regulating or the Insertion of Artificial Teeth. Specimens of all kinds work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate.

REMOVED TO No. 85 Clark-st., Dr. FULLER has removed his Dental Office from 58 West Randolph street to 85 Clark street, over Mrs. Ropson's Millinery store, at which place he has newly furnished an elegant suit of Rooms adapted to his professional wants, and where he will be pleased to see his former patrons and such other citizens as wish his professional services.

Steam Dye Works.

AUGUST SCHWARZ'S BOSTON FANCY STEAM DYE HOUSE, 122 Illinois street, second door west of North Clark street, and 101 South Clark street, in Kanfield's West Store. Mr. Schwarz will color or clean any Woolen or Silk Stuffs in all its branches. He colors to any desirable shade required and warrants good workmanship. Also all the new colors, as Solferino, French Purple, etc., colored in any shade. As a practical and experienced Dyer, he is determined not to be surpassed by any establishment. His prices are reasonable and by this his principles to do the best work, his customers will find his establishment the cheapest.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE-WORKS, Wm. Yerbury, 157 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Hats and Bonnet Dying, Bleaching and Pressing. Store and Country Work Solicited. All orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. P. O. Box 3062.

Scales.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf, 35 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES, VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Nos. 199 and 201 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All Friction received on Balls.

New Publications.

TWO NATIONAL SONGS: "UNION, GOD AND LIBERTY," AND "OUR NATIONAL FLAG." With a beautiful colored title page, representing the Capitol, and Washington on horse back in the background, and the "Star Spangled Banner" supported by a soldier, with the Officers of the Continental Army in full dress in front. Just published by H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph street. Price, Fifty Cents.

Chicago Tribune

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1861.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

Daily Arrivals and Departures of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
8.00 a. m.	......	6.00 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	9.55 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
4.45 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	5.45 a. m.
8.00 a. m.	......	7.45 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	7.45 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
5.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	6.25 p. m.
7.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	6.40 a. m.
7.40 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	9.25 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	6.15 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	6.30 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
9.15 a. m.	7.40 a. m.	3.50 a. m.
9.30 p. m.	no mail.	5.00 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
6.50 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	9.00 a. m.
6.50 p. m.	5.30 p. m.	9.00 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
8.45 a. m.	7.00 a. m.	7.15 a. m.
8.45 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
8.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	6.00 a. m.
8.45 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
9.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
9.15 p. m.	8.00 p. m.	5.00 p. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.		
8.00 a. m.	7.00 a. m.	5.20 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	6.30 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
8.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	2.00 p. m.
8.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE.		
7.10 a. m.		6.25 a. m.
7.40 p. m.		6.40 p. m.

"The Stars and Bars."

The Confederate States are suffering for a want of a patriotic flag song, having run away from the Star Spangled Banner. *Vanity Fair* offers them the following for their national anthem. As their flag is a sort of bunting parody on ours, they should have a parody on our flag-song, to be in keeping. Its flowing numbers should be chanted far and near, wherever cotton is grown, whisky guzzled, and niggers licked.

THE STARS AND BARS.

I.

O say, can you see—though perhaps you're too tight—
What so feebly we hailed at the twilight's last beaming—
Whose broad bars and few stars o'er our scurrilous flight,
From the rum-shops we filched, were so gaudily streaming?
When the rocket's red glare, and bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof that, though we ran, our rag remained there?
O, say, does that Rag-Strangled Banner still wave
O'er the land of the thief and the home of the slave?
[*Repeat for Chorus.*]

II.

On the shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's honest host in its glory reposes,
What is that which the breeze—while we fearfully creep
To escape deserved blows—half-conceals, half-discloses?
No it sullies the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In dishonor reflected now taints the pure stream—
'Tis the Bar-Strangled Banner, that foully doth wave
O'er the land of the thief and the home of the slave.

III.

And where is that band who so truthfully swore
That the might of the law, and a stern retribution,
A hold for rebellion should leave us no more?
Their guns have ploughed up our footsteps' pollution!
Their protection we crave, both rebel and slave—
None other we hope for except in the grave,
And our Bar-Strangled Banner no longer shall wave
O'er the land of the thief and the home of the slave!

IV.

O, thus is it ever, when traitors may stand
Against a loved land and its administration;
In [illegible] and destruction, our [illegible] hand;
See the error we have made in arousing a nation;
Be conquered we must, for our cause is unjust—
They look but to God, while in Mammon we trust;
And their—not our—Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er South as o'er North, o'er the free as the slave!

A Philadelphia Bomb Foundry.

We visited recently the large iron foundry of Messrs. North, Chase & North, at the corner of Second and Mifflin streets, and, through the politeness of Edgar L. Thomas, Esq., a member of the firm, were shown over the premises. This foundry can work up, in ten hours, four hundred tons of iron, giving over a thousand bombs of average size. Of the 10-inch bombs, the same weight of iron will yield 900. The best machinery iron is the only kind used, and by request of the War Department, is to be obtained from Pennsylvania. The bombs vary in thickness of shell. The thickness of a shell 10 inches in diameter, is two inches, leaving a hollow core of six inches. Two indentations are made in the bomb, to admit the grip of tongs, similar to ice-tongs, by means of which it is lifted. There is also a hole by which a fuse communicates with the powder inside.

The bomb is delivered empty, and charged by the Government. A ten-inch bomb contains four and a half pounds of rifle powder, and the hole is plugged by a stopper of beech wood, through which is drawn a fuse which communicates with the combustible material. When placed in the cannon, the side opposite the fuse is always placed next to the charge, the flame of which is burning while on its mission, and, on arrival, explodes the bomb. The fragments, from their roughness of surface and irregular shape, create fearful wounds.

Formerly, shells were fired from mortars at an angle, in the air, with a calculation that they should drop and burst where needed. The new columbiad gun alters this mode, and fires them straight like a cannon ball. They will either explode while ploughing their way through the masses of troops, causing terrible havoc, or plunging into breastworks, burst, creating large breaches. When fired at forts, aim is always taken at the port-holes, to effect devastation inside. Fuses are of four grades, according to the distance required. The longest range requires three-fourths of a minute to reach the charge.

The first process in the creation of a bomb is to make the core, which is of course sand, baked with flour, to give it consistence. This is placed in a mould of very fine sand, and the melted iron is poured around it. Passing through this core is an iron tube, which preserves it precisely in the middle of the mould, and also shapes the outlet through which the fuse is inserted. This outlet, or fuse-hole, must not vary, in shells of equal size, as much as 1-1000th of an inch in their diameter. The bombs themselves must not vary in diameter so much as 1-600th of an inch, and must be perfectly round. The sand used for moulds is procured at Waterford, N. Y., is perfectly pure, and each grain seen through a microscope, exhibits an entirely round surface. The body is good, and being free from salt or flint, will not either explode in the flask, or burn with the heat of the melted iron. Salt would cause the first objection, and flint the latter. Sea shore sand has both ingredients. Jersey river sand the flint only. This can be used for cores. A ten-inch bomb costs about $4.25 before it leaves the foundry and without its charge. It weighs a trifle over a hundred pounds.

Small six-inch shells are filled with leaden musket balls through a hole in the side. They are consolidated into a mass by pouring in melted sulphur, after which, being put in a lathe, a hole is drilled down through lead and sulphur, perforating the whole mass. The diameter of this hole is the same as that in the wall of the shell. It will contain about half a pound of powder. This being poured in even with the outer surface of the shell, a fuse is fitted into the orifice, making the shell water-proof. Messrs. North, Chase & North are under contract to supply any requisition the Government may make upon them for these various missiles.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

Trial of James' Cannon and Projectiles.

There was a public trial of James' rifled cannon, before a party of Government officers, in the lower bay below New York, last week, of which the *Courier* says:

The gun first tested was a rifled brass six-pound howitzer or field-piece which threw twelve-pound shot and shell. A number of shots were fired towards the Staten Island shore, a maximum range of three miles being attained. A large forty-two pounder, rifled, capable of throwing ninety-six pound rifled shot and shell was then tested, and with much satisfaction to the people on board the steamer, who applauded each discharge with cheers and clapping of hands. The trial of the shell seemed to give particular delight when they burst on the surface of the water, dashing the spray some twenty or thirty feet into the air, as also the skipping or ricochet motion of the solid shot. The maximum range attained with the large gun was a little over four miles.

Among the guests on board were General James, the inventor of the new shot and shell; Judge Brady, George W. Blunt, Caleb Lyon, of Lyondale, and a host of others. The arrangements were under the supervision of Capt. Bennett, a veteran of the service, and Cockswain Nesbitt, of the Harbor Police.

Rumors of the Campaign.

— Nat. P. Willis says the military unsafeness of Washington has drawn off the belles and drawn on the beaux, so that at an evening party there is quite a male-strom—the petticoats among the uniforms being "*rari nantes in gurgite vasto.*"

— Prentice thinks Gov. Jackson would be an admirable billiard player, he makes such great runs. Also, that if the Missouri disunionists would only throw down their arms, they wouldn't have to throw out their legs as they do.

— The members of the 3d Connecticut regiment at the seat of war evidently intend to make the most of their camp fare. They have sent to New Haven a tough whip lash, braided from a piece of beef served out to them for rations.

— The *Star* says the Washington ladies are much pleased with the Scotch regiment, and like the Highland dress, which shows the fine Gaelic limbs to such advantage that they are eager to see all they can of them. Well, well, *Star*, stop there.

— If Havelocks are such good things for soldiers, why are they not for civilians? A gentleman attracted as much attention by wearing a Havelock in Philadelphia, last week, as Jonas Stanway did with the first umbrella in London.

— Among the incidents of the Boonville fight is related the following: One of the soldiers received a bullet in his jaw bone, just under one of his ears, the ball grazing the bone and lodging in the mouth. Surgeon Cornyn seeing him bleeding, approached him, examined the wound, and asked him where the bullet was. "Spit the thing out," said the courageous fellow, and passed in front for more of the "fun."

Death of Charlotte Bronte's Father.

The Rev. Patrick Bronte, a clergyman of the English Established Church, died at the parsonage of Haworth, aged 84.

Such is the simple record that will send a sudden thrill through the heart of almost every cultivated man and woman in Christendom.

The village where this old man died, the last of his family, was singularly lonely. "The Church," Mrs. Gaskill says, "claims greater antiquity than any other in that part of the kingdom. Inside, the character of the pillars shows that they were constructed before the reign of Henry VII. From the Archbishop's registry at York, it is ascertained that there was a chapel at Haworth in 1317." The parsonage is surrounded on three sides by graves, and its loneliness is something portentous. "No one comes to the house; nothing disturbs the deep repose; hardly a voice is heard; you catch the tick of the clock in the kitchen, or the buzzing of a fly in the parlor, all over the house." The road rises for several miles between wave-like hills, where the prevailing color everywhere is grey; the traveler arrives at a village built of grey stone; at the top of the street are the church and parsonage, on the hill-side, and then stretching far, far away, wide and lonely, on every side, are the apparently endless moors. The neighborhood seems to have been singularly destitute of that society which is found almost everywhere in England. The Yorkshiremen are descended from the old Scandinavians, and a strange sadness, such as is described in Wuthering Heights and in Shirley, is still to be found amongst them.

So solitary a life, beyond their own family children, seems seldom to have been lived as that of the Brontes. Their mother died when they were all infants; their father lived in his study, not even taking his meals with his family; a singularly taciturn and eccentric man. He did not speak when he was annoyed or displeased, but worked off his wrath by firing pistols at the back door. They were a most extraordinary and unfathomable family. Mrs. Gaskill adds, "I do not pretend to harmonize points of character, and bring them into one consistent and intelligible whole. The family with which I have to do shot their roots down deeper than I can penetrate. I cannot measure this, much less is it for me to judge them. I have named those instances of eccentricity in the father, because I hold the knowledge of them to be necessary for a right understanding of the life of his daughter."

So sad a record of a family was scarcely ever known. There were six children. Maria and Elizabeth died in 1825, in their twelfth and eleventh years. Maria is the "Helen Burns" of Jane Eyre. Charlotte vowed a vow that she would immortalize the bad teacher that was severe to Maria, and the good one that was kind to her. And we need not say that she did it, for the one is "Miss Scatcherd," and the other "Miss Temple." Mrs. Bronte died in 1821. In less than a year of each other, in 1848, died Branwell, the only son, and Emily, the author of "Wuthering Heights," and Anne, the author of "Agnes Grey." The eldest of the three was but 30. Charlotte lived on until 1855, when she died in her thirty-ninth year. She was married for only nine months. The father is now dead. Charlotte's husband, Mr. Nichols, survives. She left no child.

The son turned out badly, and made them all miserable. Emily was a wonderful creature. She was Charlotte's idol, quiet, taciturn, peculiar as possible, without being eccentric. She pined whenever she left home, becoming in a few months positively ill. The freedom of the moors was essential to her life. She had just such a dog as Tartar, whose ferocity she subdued, and who followed her coffin to the grave, and moaned like a human creature when she died, and she actually cauterized her arm with a hot iron, as described in Shirley, when bit by another dog. Shirley was written during her illness, and one-third of it after her death, the interval being marked by that most melancholy of all chapters, called "The Valley of the Shadow of Death." Wuthering Heights is a book of unquestionable power, but so disagreeable that, probably, no one ever began it without finishing it, or ever read it twice. It haunts one like a nightmare. Charlotte Bronte loved Emily more than all the world beside, and she said that the whole world should appreciate her. The magnificent genius that absolved the vow has painted her in the world's favorite—Shirley. The skill with which the finishing touches are given, to what would else have been too stern to be attractive, can only be likened to that of Scott and Shakespeare.

When Anne sickened, Charlotte and the lady whom she has made "a joy forever," as Caroline Helstone, took her to the seashore. In four days she was dead. "The evening before she died," says Caroline Helstone, "closed in with the most glorious sunset ever witnessed. The castle on the cliff stood in proud glory, gilded by the rays of the declining sun. The distant ships glittered like burning gold; the little boats near the beach heaved on the ebbing tide. Anne was drawn in her easy chair to the window. Her face became illumined almost as much as the glorious scene she gazed upon. Little was said, for it was plain that her thoughts were penetrating forward to the regions of unfading glory." She was a sincere, humble Christian, and in any other family would have been most marked. Besides "Agnes Grey," she wrote "The Tenant of Wildfell Hall," and the poems of "Acton Bell." Charlotte married her father's curate. Mr. Bronte was violently opposed to the marriage, and only reluctantly consented. But the marriage was a happy one, and is curiously characteristic, for Miss Bronte was then one of the celebrities of England.

The grand lesson taught by Miss Bronte's books, is, that we are to do right always, under all circumstances, without hesitation or compromise, not because we are to be rewarded or praised for it, but because God commands it. Vice is never made seductive, the temptation—as in Jane Eyre—is stated only in connection with the sorrow, the loneliness, the destitution and the heroic courage which overcome it. Some of the characteristics of her genius are, graphic power in delineating character, humor, courage, originality, and vividness. Unlike Scott, who placed his readers in an atmosphere of romance, intoxicating the imagination, and creating a heaven upon earth, Charlotte Bronte presents human life itself, only intensified, the essence of real, human joy and sorrows, trial and victory, recreation and torture, humor and sadness, the profane and the sacred, life and death. She is not faultless. There is too much aversion to wholesome conventionalisms, to near an approach to the verge of impropriety, too little recognition of the sincerity and value of a passionate religionism. But she was one of the very greatest among women, and two, at least, of her books will live as long as the English language.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

How Kentucky Girls Treat Rebel Flags.

A letter received in New York makes the following statement:

"In one of the mountain districts of Kentucky the secession candidate for Congress held a treasonable meeting, when the secessionists erected on the ground a large hickory pole and swung out a secession flag. After he had concluded his speech, two young ladies of the village procured axes and deliberately cut the pole and flag down in the presence of the whole crowd. The secessionists, the same evening, raised the same flag on another pole. The next morning, while the guard were imbibing and exulting in their success in securing the flag for one night, Miss —— again cut it down. The carousers reached the point in time to see it fall to the dust. She defied them, and declared that no such flag should float in her neighborhood. They removed it to a point some ten miles distant, where they raised it again, but the same fate was awarded it."

Imperial Dressing Arrangement.

The London *Court Journal* gives an elaborate description of a magnificent dress in which the French Empress appeared at the last court ball, and adds that "the mere adjusting of the dress on the night of the ball occupied the space of three-quarters of an hour, as the placing of the boquets and diamonds on the skirt cannot be accomplished until the dress is on and the whole toilette be complete, excepting this last touch, upon which, however, according to the tiring woman's idea, 'everything depends.' For the more convenient accomplishment of this, Her Majesty stands upon a high stool, while the boquets are being placed upon the skirt, so that they are on a level with the eyes of the habilleuse, who, under the direction of the head tiring woman, who stands at a distance, viewing the reflection of the labor in a swing glass, gives her orders where each boquet shall be placed."

THE PALMETTO FLAG AT ST. JOHN.—We learn from a gentleman who was at St. John, N. B., on Sunday last, that quite a little excitement was created there by the display of the Palmetto flag at the masthead of the British ship Alliance, of Liverpool. This vessel is American built, and belonged formerly to Charleston, S. C. A British register was taken out, in order to insure the protection which the insignia of the cabbage-shaped tree, with viper coiled at its roots, could not give. She sailed for Charleston, but was turned away by the blockade; then tried New York, where some other obstacle interfered, and finally proceeded to St. John, where she now lies, with a cargo of coal and iron on board. Under these circumstances it would hardly be expected that the Captain (De Forest) would be in a very satisfactory frame of mind, and this display of the obnoxious rag was intended to irritate the shipmasters and other Americans at St. John. But there were British subjects who were quite as much irritated, and who did not feel at all comfortable at seeing the emblem of treachery and servitude waving in such peaceful and affectionate copartnership with the "flag that braved a thousand years, the battle and the breeze."—*Boston Traveller.*

JEFFERSON DAVIS LOOKING TO THE FUTURE.—The subject has often been discussed among the people, whether the Federal Government would hang Jefferson Davis and other leading conspirators, in case the rebels were conquered, or whether he would be allowed to leave the country. A Southern gentleman stated lately, in this city, that he *knew* that Mr. Davis had invested nearly all his property in the English funds. If this be so, he probably anticipated that he might be obliged to fly his country.—*Boston Traveller.*

Trusses.

RUPTURES CURED BY THE HARD RUBBER RIGG'S TRUSS, [illegible]

Lumber, &c.

LUMBER! LUMBER!! WALLACE & HOLMES, (formerly John S. Wallace) Have constantly on hand a well selected stock of Hard and Soft Wood. LUMBER, LATH, SPOKES, STAVES & SHINGLES AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. And will furnish Bills for Lumber, Timber and White Oak Piling, to order on the shortest notice. [illegible] Office and Yard on the corner of [illegible] Grove streets, South Branch, Chicago. Post Office Drawer 6111.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS. JAMES McCAMMON, Canal Street, bet. Madison and Washington Sts., CHICAGO, ILL. Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Wood Mouldings, Door Panels and Architraves of any desired pattern, Circular Mouldings any Radius, Wood Turning in all its branches, Scroll Sawing and Cornice Brackets a variety of patterns; [illegible]. Particular attention given to filling orders from the country for any of the above descriptions of work. Bills for Rough and Dressed Lumber filled with dispatch, and shipped at the lowest market prices. Your attention is invited before purchasing elsewhere. "My motto is—Good work and low prices win." Agent for WM. B. HILL'S justly celebrated GOVERNING VALVES, For Steam Engines, warranted to regulate the motion of the engine perfectly under any and all circumstances. Send for Circulars. Post Office Box 462.

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, No. 3 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO. BAGS AND SACKS Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands. SIMEON FARWELL.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO., HOPE COTTON MILLS, Pittsburgh, Penn., MANUFACTURERS OF Seamless Grain Bags, AND OF OSNABURGS, 32 inches to 40 inches wide. We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS— CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, AUSTIN & CO., 167 South Water-st., Chicago. E. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Bags of Every Description. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY, 275 SOUTH WATER STREET. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern. BAM SACKS—Every size used. GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Oil Works.

NEW YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY, At Prices to Command the Market! KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL. PARAFFINE ILLUMINATING OIL. PETROLEUM ILLUMINATING OIL. MACHINERY OILS. DEPOT: DOZZENS & CO., 80 Water street, New York.

Proposals.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. Proposals for a Loan of $500,000—Seven per cent. Bonds. LANSING, June 14th, 1861. Sealed Proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, until 12 o'clock noon, of Monday, the 8th day of July next, for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Stock of the State of Michigan, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An Act authorizing a War Loan," approved May 10th, 1861. The Stock then issued to be redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time within or at the expiration of twenty-five years from the first day of January, 1861, to bear interest at the rate of Seven Per Cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July in each year, to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, in amounts as follows: of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars. The principal and interest of all bonds less than five hundred dollars payable in the City of Detroit; all other bonds in the City of New York. The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional. The persons whose bids are accepted, will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, within one week after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds will be dated the first of July, 1861, and interest will be deducted up to the time of payment of the bids. The place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds, unless otherwise stated in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State. The proposals must be sealed and addressed to John Owen, State Treasurer, care Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit. "Proposals for Loan." AUSTIN BLAIR, Governor of the State of Michigan. J. OWEN, Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS. Proposals for a loan to the State of Iowa of a sum not exceeding $400,000. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Agents, at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New York, until twelve o'clock M. [illegible] day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars authorized by an act passed at the Extra Session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion and defend itself in War," Approved May the 28th, 1861. [illegible] No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals [illegible]. The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers. The proposals will be opened at twelve o'clock M. on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception in the presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest and best bidders, if accepted, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1861. Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan." A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said loan and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New York, for inspection and examination. JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State, MATURIN L. FISHER, Loan Agents. Chicago, June 19th, 1861.

Business Cards.

DOCTOR W. HAY, OFFICE NO. 85 SOUTH CLARK ST. Office Hours:—7 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 113 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. GEORGE PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS. REFERENCES—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; [illegible]

NEW PATENT LAW.—BROADWAY & GRAY, [illegible] PATENT LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS. Our facilities for securing Patents for new Inventions and Designs of every description in the United States under the New Law of March 2d, 1861, and in all Foreign Countries, are not surpassed. All professional business confidential. Established. Washington, D. C., (opposite Patent Office). St. Louis, Mo., (Old Custom House). Chicago, Ill., (Larmon's Block). London, (England). Paris, (France). Circulars with full instructions to inventors, mailed gratuitously upon application.

CARRIAGES—At Shelton & Tuttle's CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, On Market street near Washington street, may be found the largest and best assortment of Carriages and Buggies in the city, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

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M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE [illegible] sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. [illegible] M. S. NICHOLS. E. A. NICHOLS.

A. T. PRUGNET, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and country Produce generally. Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block, N. E. Corner South Water and Clark streets. [illegible] Liberal advances made on consignments.

CASH ADVANCES. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., Liverpool and London. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES Will be made on consignments to the above house of BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE GENERALLY, By THOMAS NASH.

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 214 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances made on consignments to us for shipment to New York or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission. MURRY NELSON.

Bedford, Meredith & Russell, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANT For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, No. 28 [illegible] South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

H. P. STANLEY, COMMISSION MERCHANT And dealer in Fruit and Produce, No. 155 South Water street, P. O. Box 295, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible] Strawberry, and will sell plants of that variety at the usual rates, and in any quantities.

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., No. 226 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. E. STONE.

W. SCOTT STEWART, Produce Commission Merchant, NO. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDINGS.

WRIGHT, SHERMAN & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. OFFICE: 22 LASALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

S. HOLMES & CO., Beef and Pork Packers, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS. Office, No. 12 River Street, PACKING HOUSE, NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO. Dealers in BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, ETC. Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs. REFER to Bankers and Business men generally at Quincy, Ill., St. Louis and Chicago Bank; J. Young Scammon, Esq., President Marine Bank; J. H. Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago. SAM'L HOLMES. N. V. S. HOLMES.

WILLIAMS & HOUGTELLING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 226 South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steel & Co. J. M. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGTELLING.

GILBERT, STANARD & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Steel's Block, (2d Floor,) corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill. C. J. GILBERT. E. O. STANARD. Gilbert, Miles & Stanard, No. 4 City Buildings, St. Louis, Mo.

E. G. WOLCOTT, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 under Board of Trade Rooms, will receive Country Produce for sale in this market, or for shipment to Eastern markets, and make advances on Eastern shipments at Sight Exchange. E. G. WOLCOTT.

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UNDERWOOD & CO, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDD & UPDIKE, General Commission Merchants, 7 Steel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago. JOHN J. MUDD. G. W. UPDIKE.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street, Chicago. B. F. CULVER. G. E. CULVER.

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 233 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. REFER to Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co., Alonzo Richmond & Co., Hon. Jno. C. Haines, Chicago; J. H. Drake & Co., N. Y.; R. S. King, Buffalo.

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PITKIN & COMPANY, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 119 South Water Street, Chicago. JAMES L. GATES. ALFRED PITKIN.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 12 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6133, Chicago. References—Sturgis, Buckingham & Co; Wm. Markham, Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.

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MITCHELL & ZAHM, TALLOW MELTERS AND CHANDLERS, and dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, and Seeds. Buy and sell Live Stock on Commission. OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE—77 KINZIE ST. Liberal Cash Advances made on shipments of any of above articles for sale in this market or shipment East.

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GEORGE F. FOSTER, SHIP CHANDLER And Sail Maker, Have constantly for sale at the lowest prices Manila Rope, Pitch, Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Tar, Lath Rope, Oakum, Blocks, Spun Yarn. SAILS, TENTS, TARPAULINS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, &c., &c. Made to order at shortest notice. 242 - South Water street, Chicago, Ill. - 242. GEO. F. FOSTER.

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BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOU TONIC STIMULENT ESPECIALLY DESIGNED For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family. Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE GIN. Put up in quart and pint bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c. A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778,) SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y. For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and [illegible] Fuller & Co.

Music Stores.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago. Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals, with every article in their line, AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES. JULIUS BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS, Cor. Clinton and Fulton street, West Side, LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead and Litharge, PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box [illegible]. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. [illegible]

Railroads.

CLEVELAND AND BUFFALO, 1861. The Michigan Southern Railroad Company's splendid Passenger Steamers CITY OF BUFFALO, 2,100 tons burthen, A. D. PERKINS, COMMANDER. WESTERN METROPOLIS, 2,000 tons burthen, L. B. GOLDSMITH, COMMANDER. Will, on and after June 12th, leave C. & T. Co's Dock, at Cleveland and for Buffalo alternately every evening at [illegible] o'clock. [illegible] These Boats have no equals for Speed, Safety and Comfort. [illegible] Freight rates same as Propeller. Time quicker than by other routes. J. C. HARRISON, Manager, Buffalo. [illegible]

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. FARE REDUCED TO Beloit, Freeport, Galena, Dubuque, AND ALL POINTS IN IOWA. TWO EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS leave daily from the Depot of the CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY AT 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Fare to BELOIT....$2.00. Fare to FREEPORT....$3.00. Returning leave Freeport at 1.00 P. M. Time Saved, Chicago to Beloit....1 hour 45 minutes. do. Chicago to Freeport....1 hour 45 do. do. Freeport to Chicago....1 hour 45 do. do. Beloit to Chicago....1 hour 45 do. Tickets for sale at the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Depot at following rates, viz: Chicago to Beloit.... Chicago to Freeport.... Conductors on the Racine and Mississippi Railroad will refund to Beloit Passengers....25 cents, Freeport....$1.00. Making through fare to each point....$2.00. A. J. REDBURN, Gen'l Ticket Agent, R. & M. R. R. MATT. TAYLOR, Superintendent. The Illinois Central and the Galena and Chicago Union Railroads having commenced a competition for the express purpose of injuring the business of the Racine and Mississippi Railroad, [illegible] G. A. THOMSON, General Manager R. & M. R. R.

Lake Transportation.

1861. 1861. THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO. Will, during the present season, run their line of FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS Regularly between Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes, FORMING A DAILY LINE, For Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and TRI-WEEKLY LINE. To and from Chicago, Milwaukee, and intermediate ports. Connecting with the Railroads between Ogdensburgh and Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Worcester, Fitchburgh, Keene, Bellows Falls, Rutland, Burlington, and other intermediate points. At Cape Vincent with the Watertown and Rome Railroad. And at Oswego with the New Oswego Line of Canal Boats between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York. Through freights subject to but one transhipment. Connecting at Chicago with the several Lines of Railroads to the South and West. AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES. J. MYERS, No. 181 Broadway, New York. J. L. WARNER, No. 3 Coenties Slip, New York. JOHN HOCKING, No. 9 State street, Boston. C. L. THOMPSON, Ogdensburgh, N. Y. J. M. CHAMBERLAIN, Ogdensburgh, N. Y. GEO. A. EDDY, Oswego, N. Y. [illegible], Cape Vincent, N. Y. WALKER & HAYES, Toledo, Ohio. E. R. MATHEWS, Detroit, Mich. G. J. HALE, Milwaukee, Wis. TAYLOR, MURRAY & Co., Racine, Wis. PELTON & BREED, Cleveland. MATHER & CO., Chicago.

BUFFALO, CHICAGO AND Lake Huron Railroad Line. SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE TAKE NOTICE! The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company having completed their arrangements for a Tri-Weekly Line of First-Class Screw Steamers: HUNTER....650 tons....Capt. Dickson. EDITH....549 tons....Capt. L. Hunt. ONTONAGON....587 tons....Capt. B. Wilkins. SUN....549 tons....Capt. Jones. To run between CHICAGO and GODERICH, C. W., (TOUCHING AT ALL INTERMEDIATE PORTS) in direct connection with the BUFFALO & LAKE HURON R. R., For Buffalo and at Buffalo with the NEW YORK & ERIE R. R. for New York and Boston, and at Stratford, C. W., with the GRAND TRUNK R. R. of Canada for Toronto, Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Portland and Boston. [illegible]

To Shippers.

1861. TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE. Time and Insurance Saved VIA CHICAGO, PORT SARNIA And Gt. Western Railway Line. Reliable and ample arrangements for the transportation of GRAIN and other Produce, by the above route by first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels from Chicago to Sarnia, Great Western Railway from Sarnia to Hamilton, and by steamers and Propellers from Hamilton to Oswego, Montreal and all American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route for the shipment of Produce. Time and Insurance will be less by this than by any other Line, As the entire distance and danger of navigation via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved. For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, [illegible] A. WALLINGFORD, Agent G. W. Railway, Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

California and Pike's Peak.

PONY EXPRESS! Ten Days TO SAN FRANCISCO. LETTERS will be received at the office of the United States Express Company, CORNER OF CLARK AND LAKE STREETS, (150 Lake and 38 Clark streets,) Which will be forwarded to connect with the Pony Express, leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 11 P. M. TELEGRAMS Sent to Fort Kearney on the mornings of Monday and Friday, will connect with the Pony, leaving St. Joseph Wednesdays and Saturdays. EXPRESS CHARGES: Letters weighing ½ oz. or under [illegible]. Letters weighing over [illegible]. The half ounce letters will be reduced to one dollar after July 1st. In all cases to be enclosed in Government stamped envelopes, and all Express charges prepaid. H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

HO! FOR PIKE'S PEAK. The undersigned have connected with their well known Freight Line from Atchison and Nebraska City) A FAST FREIGHT LINE, Which enables them to transport freight with greater dispatch than heretofore, or than any other line now established. Also, can contract at low rates on very responsible line. Having been engaged in the transportation of goods from the above points to Pike's Peak for the past three years, feel confident of their ability to give PERFECT SATISFACTION TO ALL SHIPPERS Either by regular or our fast line. We have this day established Messrs. HAMMILL & REYNOLDS, 161 Kinzie street, Chicago, our Agents who are authorized to contract freight to Denver or Mountain Cities for us. STARR, JOHNSON & CO., Mountain City. HAMMILL & REYNOLDS, Agents, No. 161 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

JONES & CARTWRIGHT. PIKE'S PEAK TRANSPORTATION LINE FROM LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, TO DENVER AND MOUNTAIN CITY. In connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company who are prepared to give through Bills of Lading from Chicago to Denver City and Mountain City. J. & C. having been engaged in the transportation business [illegible] DENVER CITY AND THE GOLD REGION During the past year, respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they expect to engage largely in the carrying business the coming year, and will be prepared to Transport any Amount of Freight THAT MAY OFFER, From One Thousand to Five Thousand Tons. [illegible] THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO DENVER CITY. Our first trains will start about the 20TH DAY OF APRIL. [illegible] JONES & CARTWRIGHT.

FOUNDRY PIG IRON.—[illegible] Foundry Pig Iron, [illegible] NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO. [illegible]

Railroads.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD. Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily [illegible] THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. [illegible] JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent. CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE To New York, New England and the Canadas. On and after SUNDAY, May 12th, 1861, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: [illegible] Baggage Checked Through. [illegible] R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. J. Q. A. BEAN, Western Passenger Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1861. Summer Arrangement. 1861. On and after Sunday, April 14, 1861, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water street, [illegible] HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN. [illegible] W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

1861. SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after Sunday, April 14, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: [illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. [illegible] FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburg. [illegible] D. W. ROSS, West'n Pass. Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. THE GREAT DOUBLE TRACK [illegible] Three Through Passenger Trains [illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible] C. G. HAMMOND, Supt.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points. [illegible]

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. [illegible]

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. [illegible]

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1861.

THE CITY.

A VALUABLE DOG POISONED.—Some miscreant on Saturday evening fatally poisoned the noble pointer dog belonging to J. Ledue, Esq.

ORGAN CONCERT.—Miss Tillinghast, the accomplished organist at St. Paul's Church, gives a very pleasing concert at that Church this evening.

POLICE.—In yesterday's Police Court the number of parties arraigned, chiefly from dance houses, as elsewhere noted, was 149, with fines in all amounting to $618.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man, recognized as that of an Italian named Carlo Parlotti, was taken from the river near Clark street bridge, yesterday forenoon. An inquest is deferred until to-day.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—Rev. Charles B. Thomas, late of New Orleans, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Unitarian Church of this city, which has for two years past been a severe sufferer for the lack of a pastor.

PIC-NIC EXCURSION.—All those who wish to enjoy a good time generally, on next Saturday, will do well to read the advertisement of the excursion to the hunting, boating and fishing grounds on the Calumet river, at Clarke Station, found in another column.

RESIGNED HIS POSITION.—We learn that Rev. D. B. Nichols, former and first Superintendent of the Chicago Reform School, has resigned the position he has since held as Superintendent of the Michigan State Reform School at Lansing.

LADIES' SALE.—The auction sale of Mantillas, Embroideries, &c., will be continued this morning at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom of Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, No. 82 Lake st. They are all new, fresh, and latest style goods, and worthy the attention of the ladies.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO. LAW DEPARTMENT.—The exercises of commencement of the Chicago Law School began yesterday with the annual examination of students. To-day at 3 P. M. there will be a public debate in Metropolitan Hall, open to the public.

DEARBORN SEMINARY ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary exercises of this school will take place to-day, Tuesday July 2d, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The address on the occasion will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Halsey, of this city. Patrons and friends are invited to attend.

HIGHLAND GUARD.—Lieut. Chandler, of the Highland Guards, Company F, Zouave Regiment, left for Springfield Saturday night to obtain the pay due that company from the State. They have been in the service some two months, and as yet have received no arms, no pay, and only a portion of their uniform.

MORE BURGLARS.—On Friday night the house of Thomas W. Adams, 145 Fourth Avenue, (Buffalo street), was entered by burglars, and the contents of his pocket book taken, viz; $31 56. Also, the house of J. W. Steele, No. 149 Fourth Avenue. The object of the burglars was evidently money, there being in the room of Mr. Adams, three gold watches hanging on the wall which they did not take.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.—Five companies, one after another, were marched to the quarters of the County Committe, on South Water street, and received their full equipment. The remainder will be furnished to-day. The barracks at Cottage Grove are finished, and will be occupied by the Brigade from to-day until their departure for Virginia.

CHICAGO MEN ABROAD.—We notice that at the Annual Commencement at Lombard University, Galesburgh, the following comprises a portion of the programme: Annual Address—By Rev. W. H. Ryder of Chicago, Tuesday morning, July 2. Oration before College Societies—By Wm. Mathews, Esq. of Chicago, Tuesday evening, July 2d.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a covered wagon belonging to S. T. Hinckley, grocer, on State street, took fright and ran up Van Buren street to Third Avenue, and there came in collision with a lumber wagon, throwing the driver, Schuyler Watrous, from the wagon, injuring him severely though not dangerously.

LICENSES.—Last year's license roll shows 910 liquor saloons, 98 billiard tables, 7 bowling alleys. A strong movement is being made in the direction of procuring a reduction in the rates of licenses, without much prospect of success however, the City Fathers rightly deeming that a tax on such luxuries is the last one to be lightened, when taxation is everywhere heavy.

CAMP EQUIPAGE FOR IOWA TROOPS.—Col. Sanders, our editorial brother of the Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* and Military Aid to Gov. Kirkwood, arrived in this city yesterday to take in charge the tents for the Fourth Iowa Regiment, manufactured by George F. Foster of this city. The troops are at Council Bluff. Col. Sanders will take the tents to Hannibal by Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at the latter place will receive a competent military escort, and thence proceed to St. Joseph by rail, and steamer to Council Bluffs.

THE ARMY CONTRACT.—We recently referred to a rumor, current among cattle dealers, that Hugh Maher, Esq., had thrown up his army contract for beef. This is abundantly disproven by Mr. Maher's being now daily purchasing cattle in this market. For Mr. Maher's sake, we are sorry to say that cattle of the quality called for under his contract cannot now be purchased in this city at a price that offers on his contract any margin of profit or indeed such as will prevent inevitable loss, the freight added between this city and Washton.

BENEFIT OF MR. MCVICKER.—This, Tuesday, evening, Mr. McVicker will take his annual benefit. In catering for the amusement of the public, Manager McVicker has presented to them all the novelties of the day, in a manner unsurpassed by any theater in the country, and creating for himself a reputation and a popularity that will never be forgotten. As an actor he has no superiors—in private life he is a gentleman. His kindness of heart, his generosity, his many excellent social qualities, his talents and professional experience, have made him a feature in the drama in Chicago, and gained for himself a host of friends, who will not forget him on this occasion.

ORPHAN'S FAIR.—Again this evening will Bryan Hall be open for the benefit of the Orphans, and never were they more in need of the assistance of our citizens than at present. Only once a year do they appeal to the generosity of our public, and is there any in our midst, who fail to give a warm and generous response. Is there any whose ears are closed to the cry of the poor destitute orphan. We answer instinctively no. Aside from the charitableness of the appeal, one cannot well find a better way of passing an evening pleasantly. Music, singing, promenading with the ladies and partaking of the sumptuous refreshments prepared for all. Let all attend.

FRESHMAN PRIZE EXHIBITION.—At the First Baptist Church last evening, the Freshman class of the Chicago University, under the direction of the President, Rev. J. Burroughs, gave a very fine intellectual treat to a highly appreciative audience, in rehearsing the speeches and verse of some of our greatest statesmen and poets. The students did themselves great credit—in fact, the prize committee will find it a difficult matter to determine the victor. Webster's reply to Hayne was rehearsed in fine style, also Clay's speech Secession. At the close of the exercises the President made a few happy hits in a neat speech, and announced the awarding of the prizes on Wednesday afternoon, at Bryan Hall, at 3 o'clock.

EULOGY ON STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—The Common Council some time ago appointed a committee of its number to make arrangements for an oration to the memory of the late Senator Douglas on the 4th of July. The Douglas Invincible Club of this city some weeks ago also took steps for a similar purpose. The University of Chicago also voted that on the occasion of the annual commencement of the University on the 3rd of July a like oration should be delivered, and selected Judge Trest, of the Supreme Court, for the orator. But Judge Trest, as well as the orator selected by the Invincibles having found it impossible to attend the University, and the committees representing the bodies have so arranged the matter that there will be but one address delivered, and that at the commencement exercises in Bryan Hall on Wednesday afternoon. J. W. Sheahan, Esq., editor of the Post, and the biographer of Judge Douglas, having been [illegible] by the several committees to supply the place of those previously invited, has consented, and will deliver the eulogy upon the occasion.

OUR LOWER LIFE,

THE DANCE HOUSES AND WHO VISIT THEM.

A Swoop by the Police.

SCENES IN CALABOOSE AND DOCK.

The Manly Art in Chicago.

PRIZE FIGHT BETWEEN JERRY DONNOVAN AND JOHN McGLADE.

The Excursion to Pine Station.

LITERATURE AND ART OF P. R.

Donnovan the Victor in 12 Rounds.

Nobody Hurt—Everybody Disgusted Thereat.

It is somebody's oft quoted remark that one half the world knows not how the other half lives. And it is both true and fortunate, especially in our great cities. In the rural districts life is more transparent. In the bustling city street, and amid the crowded homes of men within its limits, there is more actual seclusion, higher and more opaque barriers dividing the several classes, more solitude, more dreariness to the dreary, than rock or field or wilderness ever knew.

And this we say is also fortunate, too, that about the homes where youth and innocence are sheltered, and the paths they tread, from these few windows look out, and few portals open upon that lower life, where rule or riot, Misfortune and Crime, and Vice and Wretchedness, possessing and poisoning manhood and womanhood, and all that is noble in their natures. It is well that Law has erected and protects the fold, and Love has warmly lined it that within may be sheltered those springs whence society derives its elevating and beautifying influences, within which is preserved Home and the train of all the virtues.

It is not well, however, to believe that this is all of the world or of life and their duties. It was only a special occasion that called old Noah and his family into the ark, and shut its windows against all the fallen world besides. It is well, occasionally, for the better and happier portion of mankind to get a glimpse of what is going on about them, and profit by the revelation.

On last Saturday evening, as the night waned, what could be more widely different than the household upon whose hushed repose a Sabbath was to dawn silently and quietly, and the reeking den, where, after midnight revel and bacchanalian orgies, the red dawn was to be looked upon by eyes red with their orgies, wild with drunken delirium. What two places on earth in wider contrast than the home such as your's, and your's, readers, who glance at this column as you sit at breakfast, and the scenes of

THE DANCE HOUSES.

On Saturday about midnight there was an immense excitement prevailing in Water and Clark streets, and other adjacent localities of the North Division where these establishments are quite numerous. They abound in the long rows of two story frame blocks not yet replaced by more substantial structures. Doors and windows are hung by curtains of dingy red. The front room is a bar-room, sometimes an apartment of sufficient size contains both the bar and the dancers, otherwise the latter are in a rear apartment cut off by a rough partition. A fiddler or two furnish the music, to which with more earnestness than grace the devotees of Terpsichore follow the dance often amazing rather than mazy.

Dancing is a custom, running throughout all grades of society, and an open question among sects and creeds; but what are the features of the dance that should call for the movement on the part of our police we are to chronicle as having occurred on last Saturday night. Let us see and gain one glimpse at our Lower Life.

We will not accompany the police in their rounds; suffice it to say, the net was well laid, skillfully sprung, and an abundant field of observation in answer to our inquiry furnished in the one hundred and twenty persons of both sexes and various ages gathered into North Market Hall, as squad after squad of officers arrived with their quota of prisoners.

We take the rounds of the Hall. This afternoon it was set out, with its array of chairs and seats, to be occupied with the children of the North Market Mission Sunday School to-morrow, and what a contrast here to the scene then!

The dance houses are the vestibules to the worst and deadliest of the dens of vice. They are the open mouth of the net in which thousands are snared annually, to their ruin. The proprietor of the dance house holds a license to sell liquor. It is his object to convert into coin the vitrol whisky and cocculus beer, and fiery brandies, the contents of the kegs and barrels of his stock. To do this something more is needed than to rely upon the chance visitors of day or evening.

A dance room is added, and a dance house is opened. How shall this be furnished. The fellows of the baser sort abound, lounging all day upon the sidewalk, and only changing as the shadows change, or when the passion for drink is awakened by a chance dime, or the invitation of a friend. Who are their partners.

Not of the worst inmates of the dens of vice, for this dance must be shaded off towards decency. The half grown girl a few years since a rag-picker, now out at service, the housemaids and domestics from citizens' families, the Bridgets and Margarets, on leave for the evening "jist to see a cousin," or "jist at a little dance," are those who make up the partners of the evening. In some of these dance houses, the keeper pays twenty-five cents to each of the girls who attend, thus adding to the love of excitement the temptation of a little spending money. And with his dance room thus stocked there is no lack of attendance. The sailor leaves his vessel at the dock, the canal-boatman, the low lounger, the pimp, the green countryman, timid yet weakly eager for town sights, and giddy amid the license that surrounds him, are sure to be there. The viol resounds, the heavy feet thump or grate harshly the sanded floor, and at the bar, the happy proprietor often with one or two assistants is up to his elbows busy in the concoction of drinks.

From these dance houses the descent is easy and straight, and the connection ever open to the dens of infamy that make here and under such surroundings an ever brisk recruiting station. Drunkenness, lechery and license leave their mark on those who attend them. When the sober citizen asks or is asked why the police allow here and there the known and noted haunt to flout with its shamelessness the homes of citizens adjacent, the answer is not an easy one. It is easy to see that there is a wisdom in cutting off the channels that feed this lower depth of vice.

On Saturday night, as stated, these arrests gave a motley aspect to North Market Hall. There were all these classes represented, above referred to. Here was a mere girl of fourteen summers, not like those of your cherished Fanny or May, and there the scared Irish girl, precisely as you may imagine yours, out for an evening, with such a sequel promised; and from yonder the giggle and empty laughter that told of a far advance in a shameless career. These we do not propose to follow further than to say that all were held throughout Sunday, and fed with scanty rations until their appearance in Monday's Police Court, where with various fines, met in various ways, they were dismissed. For such a process no one can claim aught remedial, save as a barrier to those not yet over the brink of the gulf. The Police Commissioners rightly hold that when it becomes dangerous to visit these dance houses, the yet innocent will possess one more barrier, that shall keep them in honest living.

Among those sure to be found at the Dance House are a liberal representation of the gentry who gave themselves up to the "manly art," and gain thereby a development of brawn, as flashy vesture as funds stolen or won by gambling, or less honest means will allow; and more frequently and universally, flattened or broken noses and other records of affray. Since the descent of the police has furnished us an opportunity for a reference to one phase of city life, an instance where they *did not descend*, furnishes us an exhibition of these devotees of P. R. in their own field.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

For some time past there has been, it now appears, in preparation a prize fight, a match between two Irish pugilists, Jerry Donnovan and John McGlade. Both these worthies have recently been driven from the South, where better men have been hanged. Donnovan is the hero of six fights, McGlade has a broken nose, as has Donnovan, a nasal fashion quite in vogue among the crowd of on-lookers yesterday, so our reporter says.

The match settled, $200 was put up as the stake on each side. Ab. Pell and George Trevell stake-holders, and the combatants went at once into training, McGlade at Brighton and Donovan at the Garden City race course, about half a mile west of Hyde Park. The course of training was similar to that pursued by all pugilists in such cases. Both men got themselves into the very best of fighting trim, and were pronounced perfect by their respective friends and backers who visited them on Sunday last.

At 6 A. M. yesterday morning a special train of four cars was made up on the Michigan Southern Railroad, and every seat was filled, the tickets costing $2.50 each. Somebody made money out of the fight, and rumor whispers discontentedly about town that this was "all there was to it."

The four hundred were most of them a motley crew. Setting aside the simply curious, and assuredly respectable, out just this once, and rather shamefacedly too, the bulk was made up of the fancy, the swell-mob lovers of sport, and adorers of the "manly art of self-defence." None of them seemed very successfully to have defended themselves from seediness, from a general mustiness of flavor, from broken noses, bleared eyes, shocking vest patterns, blotched faces, and the odor and effects of whisky.

The train ran down to the Indiana line, there near Ainsworth station, stopped, and the party struck off into the woods. After some search and much discussion, a ring twenty-four feet wide was pitched, a larger one enclosing it, the combatants's seconds turned pennies for choice of position, and after some hours' work the manly Donovan and the self-defensive McGlade stepped into the ring. Each was dressed *secundem artem* with a scantiness of garment and brevity of hair severely enjoined by the masters in this science.

McGlade was the shorter and lighter man of the two, is 28 years of age, and 5 feet 5 inches high. Donovan stands 5 feet 5 inches in his fighting boots, is a County Kerry man, and this his sixth or seventh field. Shall we leave it to the elegant literature of P. R. to tell the story in its own phrases.

THE FIGHT.

FIRST ROUND.—Time being called, both men came gamely up, feints made by Mac, Donovan struck out with his left, parried neatly by Mac, who rushed in and went down, amid cheers.

SECOND ROUND.—Both men came up promptly—after some sparring Donnovan made a keen jab, Mac ran his left eye against it, which tapped the claret, (First blood for Donnovan,) amid profuse cheers Mac struck grass a second time.

THIRD ROUND.—Both men came to time and went keenly at work. Donnovan left his corner and made play at Mac to dispossess him of the advantage of his position, and Mac, to avoid a flanking movement of the other, was driven back to the ropes, and fell across them, his neck resting on the ropes; some lively fibbing displayed, Donnovan getting the best of the bargain, amid cries of "Foul," "You're choking him," "Take him off," *a la* Heenan-Sayers affair; seconds rushed to the referee, Donnovan's party crying out, "Let 'em alone," Mac began to look black in the phizog and the ring stake was nearly torn out; Referee called, "Take your man off," meaning Donnovan, who, directly on hearing the word, let up on Mac, the latter falling to the ground senseless, with his fight choked and knocked clean out, and believed to be dead—great sensation in the crowd. Donnovan sailed back to his corner, the cock of the walk, amid the shouts of his backers, Mac lying all abroad, peepers clean closed; seconds picked him up, and carried him to his corner, when, by timely attention from his bottle-holder, waked up for another shy. Immediately "Time" was called for the

FOURTH ROUND—Little 'un came up handsomely, nearly as good as new, a little sparring, when the two clinched, and Mac rolled over "just as easy." Fall number three.

FIFTH ROUND—The show commenced with scrub fighting on both sides, Mac finally getting in a rib-roaster above Donnovan's bread-basket, the Don returning the dig with interest and pitching in with a will, when Mac again went to grass. Fall number four.

SIXTH ROUND—Both men came up, Donovan as fresh as a daisy, Mac a little distressed, and evidently the worse for his exercise. Mac hit out with a right-handed stinger in Don's wind-bag, Don returning the favor by giving Mac an upper cut, a left-hander, on the right ogle. Mac going down all in a heap, amid cheers of Don's friends. Mac's seconds displayed great activity in bringing out their man again, and succeeded, in time for the

SEVENTH ROUND.—The men came up, Mac with both peepers in mourning. A little fibing, and the short licks Mac getting the worst of it, and down again, from the force of habit.

EIGHTH ROUND.—Both men came to the scratch on call, Don smiling as ever, Mac smiling, but the smile sitting doubtfully on his "physiognomy" as he made play to reach Donnovan, who easily kept him at arm's length, until both closed with a sudden rush, and down went Mac.

NINTH ROUND.—Both men came up much as last round, Mac trying to get at his man, but striking short. A right hander of Mac's intended for Don's ribs was beautifully stopped by the latter by the crook of his guard, when Don knocked the other clean off his pins with a left-hander on his sinister peeper. Great cheers as Mac went down. Donnovan walking gallantly back to his corner, Mac's seconds taking their man back in rather poor shipping order.

TENTH ROUND—Both came up promptly, Mac laughing and still game to the last. He led out by a tremendous right hander which Don caught on his ribs, that resounded like a barrel, when Mac closed on Don and threw him heavily to the earth, falling on him and bringing Don's knowledge box against one of the stakes with a force that came near carrying all the "stakes" up in the affair. Cries of "foul" all round among the Donnovan party, Mac having caught his adversary below the waist. Appeal was made to the referee when Mac was sustained. Mac's stock went up again, Don's friends beginning to be less confident.

ELEVENTH ROUND.—The men came up to the scratch rather more leisurely, each cautious and willing to take the defensive. Mac begins hitting out right and left, his blows falling short, his stature telling against him. An upper from Don's left mawley decided the matter by sending Mac to mut again.

TWELFTH ROUND AND LAST.—Time was called. Both men came up without bearing many marks of punishment. Don strikes out with his left, with tremendous force, the blow passing over the right shoulder of Mac, and seeing the advantage, Mac made charming play with right and left, Don getting away handsomely, the force of Mac's own blow carrying Mac to the earth. He going to the ground without being struck, the referee decided he had lost the battle. Mac's seconds ran up to the referee and demanded his reasons. Referee wouldn't recall his decision, however, and the fight was over.

Those of our readers who have the taste or curiosity to take the above rounds of light reading will discover after all that nobody was hurt, and learn the reason of a very fertile source of complaint among the spectators, who would have been far better pleased if McGlade had been brought home on a shutter. As it was, both men were about town last evening with a plenty of small fights in their train. Very little money changed hands, for the swell mob are just now poor, and amid the panics of the banks, the faro banks are also suffering. There was just as much ferocity displayed however, as much thirst for blood, as keen an appreciation for stunning blows from sledge-hammer fists, as if McGlade had crossed the ocean with no other intent than to do his best in the direction of pounding his adversary into the semblance of a mummy. Even as if Donnovan were American Heenan and McGlade English Sayers.

Here are the two phases within two days by circumstances prominently to the surface of our city life; as such we chronicle them, that our readers may know a little something of their neighbors.

Commencement of the University.

The anniversary exercises of the University commenced last evening, as stated elsewhere, by the prize declamations of the Freshman class. To-day, at 9 o'clock A. M., occurs the examination of the Law Department, at the rooms —— Loomis' block, and at 3 o'clock a trial of a breach of promise case in moot court in Metropolitan Hall. This evening the Junior exhibition takes place at the First Baptist Church. Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., the commencement proper, when, in addition to the orations of the graduating class, a eulogy will be delivered on the late Senator Douglas by Judge Treat, of Springfield, in which the Common Council of this city unite with the University.

A procession will be formed at the Court House, led by the Light Guard Band, and proceed to Bryan Hall, where the exercises will occur.

EDITORS UNDER ARREST.—Yesterday at 6 P. M., Messrs. Schlaeger and Becker, of the Chicago *Union*, were taken into custody by Deputy Sheriff Bruning, on a warrant sworn out by one Rodemeyer, now with the Hoffman Dragoons in Virginia, charging our German cotemporaries with slander, in comments indulged in, upon him and his course. The two gentlemen were taken to the jail and there left, as it will be charged by their friends, with a deliberate design to avoid all means of giving them bail, to the end of annoying them by a night in durance.

Certain it is the best of bail was offered by numerous citizens, and singularly enough the proper officer to attend to the matter was away, was expected back every minute, but didn't come; so, while Messrs. Best, Schall, Jaeger and numbers of our wealthy citizens were impatiently waiting in the vestibule, the two newspaper men were, it may be supposed, not less impatient within, and yet the officer didn't come back. If as represented to us, this is the machinery of somebody's quarrel, it is assuredly playing with edge tools.

Common Council—Regular Meeting.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, July 1, 1861.

At half past seven o'clock Ald. Botsford demanded the call of the roll, against the remonstrances of several Aldermen.

Present—Aldermen Botsford, Marshall, Joy, Harvey and Perkins—5. No quorum.

The Clerk declared the Council adjourned for two weeks.

At this juncture the Mayor and several Aldermen entered the Council chamber. A special meeting is on the tapis.

HEAD QUARTERS 19th Regiment, }
CAMP LONG, July 1, 1861. }

Friends and relations of members of the Regiment will be admitted to camp on application to the officer of the day.

As there has been a great deal of trouble occasioned by visitors bringing liquor to the camp, it is requested that no person under any pretense bring any liquor to camp.

We would be pleased to receive friends of the Regiment if they will conduct themselves in such a manner as not to interfere with the regulations of the camp. By order of

COL. TURCHIN Commanding.

CHAUNCEY MILLER, Adjutant.

The Murder of Sunday Morning.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF JOHN TRAPPE.

The Testimony Before the Jury—The Murderer Arrested.

In our last issue we gave a brief account of the murder of John Trapp, a teamster, residing on South Dearborn street, the full particulars of which will be found in the evidence below. Trapp was a member of Hose Co. No. 9, previous to his death. The following is the list of jury empanneled by Coroner James:

H. W. Chamberlain, Foreman.

John Michaels,	Albert Olson,
John Selmetzer,	Otta Miller,
Fred. Freaker,	A. L. Park,
Wm. Bean,	A. J. McKinney,
John Vail,	Frank Wilkinson,

E. L. Duffield.

The following is a brief abstract of the

THE TESTIMONY.

Mrs Trappe sworn.—My name is Mary Trappe; deceased was my husband; have been married two years, and lived here all the time; he owns this property. I heard him holler, "Oh, my God! May has killed me with a stone;" this was Saturday night about two o'clock; I went out and got him in and washed his head; saw May at Mr. Kinney's corner; I was at the gate; he said May had hit him with a stone, and he would fix *him*; [There had been some time ago a ferocious quarrel between the parties when May threatened my husband] and drew a pistol from his pocket. I, and A. P. Shumaker saw it; my husband had appeared twice as a witness against May in Police Court; Trappe died at 8 A. M. I went to his room and saw he was dead; spoke to him at breakfast twice; he made complaint against May for selling liquor without a license.

Cross-examined.—He sat down while I washed him, and tried to lie down; he was able to walk with my help; he sat on the bed, and I sent for water and washed the wound and tied it up when he went to sleep; he came through the gate; did not think him badly hurt; he was in the habit of coming home drunk; was twenty-five years old; sent Mary at the corner who was speaking; am sure it was him.

Christine Bishop sworn.—I am 13 years old, and live with Mrs. Trappe; Saturday night he was in bed in the next room; after he was hurt I saw Aunt Trappe wash him; went to shut the gate and saw May peeping; he lives in the third house from here, on Butterfield street; he has a wagon and sells groceries; have not seen him since; saw his wife peeping about afterwards.

Edward Solan sworn.—I live on Clark street, and am a cooper, and rent a saloon; let it to John Gebord, to have a ball; knew Trappe; last saw him alive on Saturday night, about 12 o'clock; a fight took place; knives and stones were used; was hit by a stone; heard no cross words between May and Trappe; don't know as they spoke at all; they were both drunk.

Cross-Examined.—Trappe was not quarrelsome; May was not in the fight; don't know which left first.

Dr. J. B. Gore sworn.—I made a *post mortem* examination; Trappe had two blows on the head, one immediately in front of the left ear, which cut through the ear and skull—the other cut through the scalp, about an inch long, and made a ragged opening; skull broken through in both places; the wounds were inflicted with a blunt instrument; it is my opinion these wounds caused his death; about six ounces of blood coagulated on the brain inside the wounds, producing death; either blow was sufficient to cause death.

Dr. Charles G. Smith sworn.—I am a regular physician; was present at the *post mortem* examination, and corroborate Dr. G's testimony.

Christian Carlesen testified to previous evidence, also Joseph Kolger the same.

Anton Simon sworn.—I live on Butterfield street; Trappe and May started home from the saloon together, and I saw them go as far as my house; I live next to May; knew they were not good friends; May threatened to kill Trappe.

The Jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from blows inflicted by Peter May about two o'clock on Sunday morning.

FIRE ON MILWAUKEE AVENUE.—A little later than the above alarm, another was sounded for the Fourth District, caused by a fire breaking out in a frame structure No. 113 Milwaukee Avenue, occupied as a lager beer saloon, by W. Gaulitz. It broke out, as is believed, by sparks from a pipe falling into a child's cradle, the usual occupant happily not there at the time, however, being absent with the family at a neighboring dance. The damage was slight.

FIRE IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.—About 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out at, and destroyed a large frame building near the St. Louis Railroad Bridge, in the West Division, used as a tannery, which was destroyed with its contents. We could learn no particulars. A large quantity of bark was burned.

HECKER JAEGER REGIMENT.—We learn that the outfit of the Hecker Jaeger Regiment were to be shipped last night, and Supervisor Throop of the County Committee goes to Alton to-day to see to the proper distribution.

☞ Blackberry Cordial, made from the fresh Berries, a valuable remedy for Summer complaint, made only by E. H. Sargent, Apothecary, corner of Randolph and State street.

☞ Exchange on New York and on Europe, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by Kedzie, Alexander & Co. jy 2 3t.

MILITARY BOOKS.—U. S. War Department Infantry Tactics, $1.25; Scott's Tactics, $3.71; Hardee, $1.62; Zouave Drill by Ellsworth, $1.00; The Young Recruit, $1.00; Cavalry Tactics, by War Department, $4.88; Bayonet Exercise, McClellan, $1.60; Army Regulations, 1861, $1.68.

MAPS.—Colton's Map of the United States, 50c; Map of the Seat of War, $1—small, 50c; Appleton's Maps, 25c each; Lloyd's Railroad Maps, 25c each. All free by mail from the Military Bookstore of P. S. Sherlock, 112 Dearborn street. jy2-3t

CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.—As the coming extra session promises to be the most interesting and important ever held, there will, no doubt, be an increased demand for the GLOBE, containing a full report of the proceedings. The subscription price is three dollars for the session. Walsh, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place, will supply it.

CHICAGO CITIZEN'S CORPS ATTENTION.—There will be a full Company meeting for drill this (Tuesday) evening. Roll call at eight (8) o'clock.
J. H. TOMLINSON, JR., Sec'y.

ATTENTION CO. C., SIXTIETH REGIMENT.—Every member of this Company is requested to be at the Armory on this (Tuesday) evening, promptly at 8 o'clock, as business of the utmost importance will come before the meeting.
A. C. MCMURTRY, Sec'y.

A WAR OF EXTERMINATION has commenced upon every species of vermin that is infesting our houses, by Reynard & Co.'s Infallible Powder for Bedbugs, Roaches, Ants, Flies, &c., and their never-failing Paste, which makes short work of the Rats and Mice. Sold only by J. H. Johnson, corner State and Randolph sts. mh28 3m.

GAS FIXTURES.—A splendid stock just received at Wilmarth's new store, 182 Lake street. je13-30t

TO THE PEOPLE.—Persons residing outside of the city and having business here, can get a warm meal, an ice cream, or any and all the substantials and luxuries of life, "on call," at the Eating House of Messrs. Case & Parmelee, Nos. 123 and 125 Dearborn st. july1-2t

☞ Cook & McLain, 88 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing Gent's garments less than any other house in the city.

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. mh-1y.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALE's AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:
[illegible]
And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c. At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts, Chicago, Ill. Post Office address Box 274.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS!
Richard's Iron Corn Sheller,
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.
Capacity from 1000 to 5000 Bushels per day.
PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860.
Warranted to shell clean in any condition of grain, without cutting it, and requiring less power than any sheller of same capacity.
MANUFACTURED BY
J. C. RICHARDS,
BOX 1445, CHICAGO, ILL.
Office and Manufactory at Lots & Johnston's Iron Works, No. 81 Franklin street.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, July 1, 1861.

The money market continues quiet and unchanged. The various banking houses of the city are still unable to accommodate the public to any material extent, and monetary operations are confined to 'Change and the street. Rates of discount are irregular—ranging from 2@3 per cent per month for gilt-edged paper.

Eastern exchange is in but moderate request, and sells at ½ per cent premium for currency, and ½@1 per cent. discount for gold.

The resolution of the Board of Education on Saturday last, prohibiting their President from making any concessions or compromise with city bankers, whereby the school fund shall be diminished, "until the Board, after having received an authoritative statement of the affairs of said banks, shall so direct," has caused considerable talk on the street and in monetary circles to-day. The rude and ungentlemanly manner in which depositors generally have been received by bank officers, when inquiries have been made about the settlement of accounts, has so exasperated the public, that numerous suits will likely be the result; and the action of the Board of Education is generally endorsed.

NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.—The following are to-day's quotations of the New York stock market:

	First Board.	Second Board.
New York Central	74¼	74
Galena	61½	61
Rock Island	35	35
Burlington	55	..
Mich. Southern, g'td	27	27
Mich. Central	44	43¾
Illinois Central	66¾	66¾
Cleveland and Toledo	24¼	..
Erie	25	..
Louisiana 6s	50 ex interest.	
Tennessee 6s	37¼	37
Missouri 6s	38¾	38
Virginia 6s	44	44
North Carolina 6s	49¾	..

Market—First board firm; Second board dull.

MONEY IN NEW YORK.—The *Courier and Enquirer* of Saturday says:

The Money market for the week has been very quiet, and the inquiry has been on even a smaller scale than heretofore. Business continues very dull in financial circles, money is very hard to use. On call loans, the demand for temporary accommodations having fallen off to very little. At the Stock Exchange the demand is very slight, and the discount houses do not find full employment for their own means. First-class paper is in demand, and very choice signatures sell at 6 and 7 per cent. for short dates, and 7 to 8 per cent. for longer. Second class paper is in much better demand than it has been for some time, and rates tend downward, the principal sales during the week have been at 9 to 12 per cent. Paper of a lower classification than second class continues very slow of sale, and rates are arbitrary, although we notice an improvement in this respect within the past few days.

Foreign Exchange has been a little firmer for the steamers to-morrow, although the increased activity on the Corn Exchange promises further heavy shipments and an increased supply of bills. We quote the market to-day as follows: bankers' Sterling 60 day bills 105½@106. Commercial signatures 104@105. Bankers' short sight bills 107@107½. Frances 60 days 537@525.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, July 1, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
By Lake	162	....	....	....	....	....
By Canal	....	2152	74893	17443	....	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	1195	20667	4800	....	341	601
C. & R. I. R. R.	500	2450	3850	....	....	....
I. C. R. R.	1420	9850	19250	....	....	350
C. B. & Q. R. R.	206	4022	15183	....	404	....
C. & N. W. R. R.	1096	11360	....	....	....	....
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	494	....	2100	....	....	....
Total	5083	53510	119776	17443	745	951

	Lard, lbs.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	High-wines brls.	Live Hogs No.	Wool lbs.
By Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
By Canal	4320	....	....	75	104	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	....	42	790	....	504	....
C. & R. I. R. R.	....	702	....	98	506	....
I. C. R. R.	....	112	2100	45	....	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	....	190	540	....	1300	....
C. & N. W. R. R.	....	....	1730	....	....	....
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	....	642	....	....	....	....
Total	4320	1688	5080	218	2600	400

SHIPMENTS LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	B'rly bu.
To Buffalo	1550	30000	159055	31000	....	....
To Oswego	....	16100	....	....	....	....
To P't Colb'ne	....	....	8000	....	....	....
To Kingston	....	10460	....	....	....	....
Total	1550	29900	167055	31000	....	....

The Ætna, with Liverpool advices to the 20th ult., was telegraphed this morning. Breadstuffs were reported dull at a decline of 6d. on flour, 2@3d. on wheat, and 6@9d. on corn. Beef steady; pork dull and easier. At London, wheat had declined 1@2s. per quarter, and flour 1s.

The effect of this news was to cause an immediate depression in the leading markets; but owing to a better supply of vessels and a decline in freights, the shipping demand became more active, and prices were sustained. The Flour market, however, was heavy and sales had to be made at a decline of 5@10c.—with sales of only about 1100 brls at $3.00@3.50 for medium to good spring extras. There was less inquiry for No. 1 spring wheat, and the market was steady; but No. 2 spring was in active demand and firm—with sales of about 55,000 bushels, at 62c for N. W. Club; 60½@61c for No. 1 spring; and 56@57c for No. 2 spring. The Corn market was firm for Canal and River afloat; but dull for Mixed in store—with sales of about 140,000 bushels, at 26½c for White River afloat; 25½@26c for Canal and River Mixed afloat; 22½@23c for Mixed in store; and 18c for Rejected. The demand by shippers was chiefly for Canal and River afloat, owing to a dread that the Corn in store is heated. Oats were in active demand and firm, with sales of 18,000 bushels, at 13@13½c in store. Rye was steady at 30c for No. 1. Barley dull. Highwines were neglected. A lot of good ½ blood wool was sold at 25c.

Freights declined 1c per bushel, with engagements of 17 vessels, at 6@6½c for corn to Buffalo; 10c for wheat, and 9@9½c for corn to Oswego; and 8½c for corn to Toronto.

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE—July 1.

Flour, bbls	22,150
Wheat, bu	302,832
Corn, bu	2,039,636
Oats, bu	400,233

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 1, 1861.

MONDAY EVENING, July 1, 1861.

The receipts of Cattle and Hogs during the past week compare as follows:

	Week ending July 1.	Week end. June 24.	Week end. June 17.
Beef Cattle, No.	4,359	4,083	3,104
Hogs, No.	5,309	3,401	3,210

The receipts during the corresponding week in 1860, were 2,060 Cattle, and 4,489 Hogs, and in 1859, 716 Cattle and 1,711 Hogs.

The receipts of Cattle and Hogs during the month of June compare as follows:

	Beef Cattle.	Hogs.
1861	15,544	14,669
1860	13,521	16,519
1859	5,356	7,417
1858	13,576	19,481

From the above it will be seen that the supply of Cattle during the month of June was heavier by about 2,000 head, than during the same month for a series of years. The receipts of Hogs were not as heavy; but this is to be attributed to the present extreme low prices.

BEEF CATTLE.—We have to report another dull market for Cattle, and a further decline of ¼@½c on good and fully ½c on common to medium since the date of our last weekly review. This is due partly to heavy receipts—4,359 head; but principally on account of the downward tendency in New York. Last Wednesday that market fell ½c, when it was generally expected to be at least steady; and some old heads were looking for an advance.

The quality of the Cattle, however, were not so good as for two weeks past; and to this fact is to be attributed the general sluggishness in the market. Yesterday morning Mr. Hugh Maher commenced purchasing beeves for Government under his contract, and this tended to check the decline in medium stock somewhat. He bought in all about 300 head, at a range of $2.50@3.00, and we understand a few at $3.25. Some of the Cattle he purchased were of good fair quality; but the bulk were coarse No. 2 Stock—very different from the shipments made during the past month by Allerton, who had the old contract. It was generally believed among drovers and cattle buyers that Government will reject a large number shipped this week. If any class of men ought to have prime beef, it is our soldiers.

In Sherman's Yards, on the Lake shore, there were yesterday morning 2,209 head—the great bulk of which were sold at a range of $2.12½@3.40. There were two or three prime lots received; but they were shipped to New York, on owner's account. Mr. Funk had a lot of 45 head, from McLean County, good round cattle, which were sold at $39.00 per head—averaging about 1,225 lbs, and 75 head, averaging about 1,200, were sold at $35.00 per head. At these yards, Nelson Morris bought about 300 head for Hugh Maher at $2.50@3.25—to be shipped to Harrisburgh, to supply the Government troops.

At the Pittsburgh Yards, there were received 93 car-loads of cattle—but a small proportion of which were sold at $3.25@3.37½. There were several lots of fair shipping cattle on the market; but the owners preferred shipping to Philadelphia and New York, to selling here at present prices. A lot of 63 head Texans, in fair condition, were sold at $3.00 in gold, less 2 per cent. Whitcomb & Van Ostran had 70 head of good cattle, averaging 1,250 lbs, which were shipped to New York. Bird & Co. had 289 head from Peoria County, very fair cattle—shipped to Buffalo. McClung had 260 head of prime steers from Washington County, Iowa, averaging about 1,400 lbs—part of which were to be shipped to Harrisburgh for the Government, and the balance to New York. John Dowlin had 224 head from Marion and Mahaska Counties, Iowa, averaging about 1,300 lbs—well fatted—which were shipped to New York. E. Stone, from Mahaska County, Iowa, had a lot of 80 head good cattle; but owing to the dull market here, he shipped them to New York. Alexander & Cassels had 120 head of prime cattle from Morgan County, which were also shipped through to New York.

At the Michigan Southern yards, there were 1100 head—most of them medium quality, and the sales ranged from $2.50@3.25. Very few choice lots were received at these yards, and those were not offered for sale. J. Williams brought in a lot of 90 head on the Illinois Central railroad, averaging about 1600 lbs., which were shipped to New York. H. Livingston also had 75 head of good shipping steers, which were fed in McLean county—averaging about 1400 lbs. They were shipped to New York.

HOGS.—The heavy receipts of Hogs, and the general stagnation in Eastern markets for all kinds of product tend to keep the market depressed. In the early part of the week the supply was very moderate, and sales were made at $2.75@3.25; but the increased receipts of Saturday and Sunday caused a renewed dullness, and we have to note a decline on the week of about 15c per 100 lbs. Sales at the close being at $2.50@2.65. Stock hogs are in better demand, and we note several transactions at $2.00@2.12½.

SHEEP.—There is positively no demand whatever for Sheep, and we have to quote market dull and nominal at $1.75@2.25 ℔ 100 lbs. There are several lots in the yards, which the owners have offered at $2.00, without buyers.

The following are the sales reported at the various yards yesterday and to-day:—

75	Beeves averaging	1283 lbs at	$3 40
56	" "	1319 " at	3.40
17	" "	1126 " at	3.00
23	" "	950 " at	2.12½
20	" "	1195 " at	3.50
19	" "	1028 " at	3.25
27	" "	1196 " at	3.37½
18	" "	1250 " at	3.12½
18	" "	1011 " at	3.25
44	" "	985 " at	3.25
18	" "	1006 " at	2.37½
31	" "	1195 " at	3.00
15	" "	1190 " at	3.12½
16	" "	1230 " at	3.25
16	" "	1320 " at	3.15
10	" "	1090 " at	2.80
81	" "	1295 " at	3.12½
22	Texans	1350 " at	3.00
86	good shipping stock at $35.00 per head.		
75	" " av. 1215 lbs at $35.00 "		
45	" " av. 1225 " 29.00 "		
100	Hogs, averaging	280 at	2.60
80	" "	281 at	2.75
198	" "	250 at	2.65
37	" "	240 at	2.50
20	" "	273 at	2.70
48	" "	220 at	2.65
111	" "	225 at	2.60
30	" "	251 at	2.60
36	" "	215 at	2.60
53	" "	230 at	2.50
47	" "	275 at	2.50
47	" "	270 at	2.50
319	" "	245 at	2.55
100	stock hogs	240 at	3.00
223	" "	150 at	3.12½

SHERMAN'S SALE AND SHIPPING YARDS ON MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.—Markets reported expressly for the Chicago TRIBUNE, week ending July 1st, 1861.

Stock received for week	2,296	Cattle.
" "	2,390	Hogs.
" "	381	Sheep.
Stock total	5,068	

STOCK SHIPPED VIA MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

	Cattle.		Hogs.
W. Simonson	88	Cragin & Co.	311
W. Orndorf	65	J. Biggs	368
J. Thomas	66	P. Chapman	47
R. Chapman	55	Pratt & Coonrod	184
P. Meehan	17	J. Rickwood	154
Thompson & Hall	105	J. Cheever	35
D. S. Hall	63	Hyser	84
W. Wilson	98		
J. Talman	45	Total	821
G. Sherwood	91		
M. Dalby	51		
H. G. Jenkins	72		
Pratt & Coonrod	100		
J. Rickwood	111		
C. H. Sayre	15		
B. Slainforth	35		
C. Hall	48		
J. Gardner	34		
J. Cheever	38		
Total	1,176		

Sales of No. 1 cattle from 3¼@3½
" " ordinary " 2.75@3c
" " common " 2½@2 60
" " hogs " 2½@2 60 to 2.90
" " sheep " 2¼@2½ ℔ct—very dull.

Owing to the heavy receipts, together with the inferior grade of stock on the market this week, we are compelled to quote a depreciation of prices on all kinds of full ¼ ℔ cent. under last week's quotations, and but for the demand of the Government it must have been at least ½ for a certain class.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

MONDAY EVENING, June 31, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Declined 1c. The engagements were as follows: To Oswego—Schrs Monteagle and John Weeden, wheat at 10c; schr Ironsides, corn at 9½c; schr Grenada, corn at 9c; schr Tartar, corn, via Port Sarnia, at 10c. To Toronto—Schr C. C. Griswold, corn at 8½c. To Port Colborne—Schr Bay State, corn at 6c. To Buffalo—Schr Wm. H. Craig, corn at 6½c; schrs Mary Collins, Mary Brown, Cape Horn and Oriole, all with corn at 6c; prop Acme, oats at 4½c.

FLOUR—Received, 5,083 brls; shipped by Lake, 1550 brls. Market dull and lower. Sales 100 brls "Princeton Eagle" spring extra at $3 50 del; 70 brls good extra at $3 50 del; 100 brls do at $3 30 del; 90 brls "Morgan," 100 brls "Trio," 57 brls "Iowa State," and 200 brls fair extra at $3.25 del; 400 brls "Waupacca City Mills" at $3.00 del. [The 100 brls "Panton" reported on Saturday was sold at $3 34, and not $3.40 as printed.]

WHEAT—Received, 53,510 bu; shipped 56,560 bu. Market opened dull, but closed steady. Sales 2500 bu N. W. Club in store at 62c; 10,200 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 60½c; 18,000 bu do at 61; 18,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 56c; 6,050 bu do at 56½c; 4,000 bu do at 57c; 1200 bu Rejected in store at 46.

Sales by sample were: 200 bags good middling Club at 63c del; 150 bags do at 61c del; 300 bags good spring at 60c on track; 100 bags at 57c on track.

CORN—Received, 119,676 bu; shipped 167,065 bu. Market firm for Canal and River, and dull for mixed in store. Sales 4,000 bu River White (inspected mixed) at 26½c afloat; 20,000 bu choice River Mixed at 26c afloat; 40,000 bu Canal and River Mixed at 25½c afloat; 15,000 bu do at 25¾c afloat; 5000 bu do at 25½c afloat—gold; 10,000 bu Mixed in store at 23c; 10,000 bu do at 22½c; 20,000 bu do at 22½c; 18,000 bu Rejected in store at 18c.

OATS—Received, 17,443 bu; shipped 31,000 bu. Market firm. Sales 8,000 bu No. 1 at 15c afloat—gold; 9,000 bu do at 13½c in store; 1500 bu do at 13c in store.

RYE—Received 745 bu. Market unchanged. Sales 2400 bu No 1 in store at 30c; 200 bu Rejected in store at 20c.

BARLEY—Received 951 bu. Market dull. Sales 115 bags fair by sample at 25c on track.

HIGHWINES—Dull and nominal at 12c.

ALCOHOL—Steady at 27@29c per gal.

MESS PORK—Dull. Holders offer to sell at $12 without buyers.

LARD—Nominal at 8@8½c.

BACON—Hams offered at 8@9c; shoulders 6c—no demand.

HIDES—Quiet. We quote—Dry Flint, 8c; Dry Salted 6@7; Green Salted, 4@4½.

BEANS—40 bu good Mixed at $1.

POTATOES—Dull at 10@17c for old, with little or no demand.

EGGS—In fair demand at 6@7c per doz.

POULTRY—Live Chickens $1.50@1.75 per doz; Turkeys 6@7c per lb.

WOOL—600 lbs ½ blood at 25c.

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

HIDES IN NEW YORK—June 29—Have continued dull. We have only to notice sales of 450 Dry Western at 9c cash, and 1,400 Buenos Ayres, supposed at 16½c, 6 mos.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK—June 29.—There is an improvement in rates to Liverpool, but otherwise no change. To Liverpool, 80,000 bu wheat at 8d in bulk and ship's bags, mostly in bulk; 400 pkgs lard at 25s, under a foreign flag; 800 brls flour at 1s 10½d. To London, 7,000 brls flour at 2s 6d; 18,000 bu wheat at 8½d in ship's bags. To Bristol, 1,000 brls flour at 2s 4½d; 15,000 bu wheat at 8½d in ship's bags. To Havre, 40,000 bu wheat at 16c in shipper's bags. To Antwerp, 12,000 bu wheat at 9d in ship's bags. To Cork and a market, a foreign vessel with 20,000 bu wheat at 10d in bulk.

NEW YORK GRAIN MARKET BY MAIL.—From the New York *Shipping List* of Saturday we clip the following review of the market for three days:

The market for State and Western flour has been characterized by dulness and depression during the three days, in view of which holders have had to submit to a further material reduction in prices, in order to sell to any considerable extent. The receipts are tolerably heavy, and more than meet the requirements of the trade. The total sales for the three days show a small decrease from the aggregate sales of the previous three days, while the quotations below show a decline of 10@20 cents per barrel, at which the market closed heavy and unsettled yesterday, and with still a downward tendency. The sales foot up 45,000 bbls., including 17,000 yesterday. Canada flour has met with a steady fair demand, though at somewhat reduced rates for the lower grades; the sales comprise 3600 bbls., including 600 yesterday.

The market for wheat retains the same features which have prevailed for some time. The demand has been fair both for local milling and export, but with liberal receipts and not very encouraging reports from abroad, the market has been more or less depressed, and nearly all kinds have depreciated from 3 to 7 cents per bushel. The sales for the three days foot up 78,000 bushels, of which 225,000 bushels were placed yesterday, including 125,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at 85@103 cents; 47,000 Chicago Spring, 75@95c; 68,500 Winter Red Western, $1.10@1.14; 29,000 Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, $1.03@1.06; 25,000 North Western Club, 85@98 cents; 13,500 Racine Spring, $1.@1.01; 5200 White Western, $1.22½@1.28; 5000 choice Amber Green Bay, $1.10; and 5200 Canada Club, $1.06. Corn is in steady fair demand, and our previous quotations are fully supported; the sales comprise 187,000 bushels, including 80,800 yesterday, at 42@50 cents for new mixed Western, 56 for old do., and 38@44 for unsound. Rye has been in increased demand, at full previous prices; the sales foot up 12,000 bushels, including 1200 North River, yesterday, at 69 cents. Oats are quiet, and about one cent per bushel lower.

EXPORT, FROM 1ST TO 25TH JUNE.

		1861.	1860.
Wheat	bush.	2,646,712	628,338
Corn		678,784	849,295

WOOL IN NEW YORK, June 29.—Market the same—very light demand—but little doing, save among dealers, and that to a small extent to such consumers as can buy on time. The new fleece wool now coming in the market is offered at such low figures that buyers are looking now to the country, to the almost total neglect of the supply in first hands. We hear of nothing doing this week.

MILWAUKEE MARKETS—June 29.—Received, 3236 brls flour, 30,136 bu wheat. The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

The wheat market continued dull, irregular and unsettled on 'Change. Unfavorable news from New York, combined with increased confidence in the success of the efforts to place our State currency on a reliable basis, had a tendency to depress prices, and the majority of shippers limited their offers to 65@75c for currency for the standard grades in store. Holders would not concede to so great a decline, and we noticed occasional sales to parties who were short at from 1 to 4c above these prices.

In specie 58@66c were offered for the same qualities. There was not much disposition to sell either for specie or currency, at the prices offered; and altogether sales did not exceed 15,000 bu. Good milling wheat was scarce, and brought from 80 to 85c for good club to very choice extra.

Grain freights continue very dull, and nominally unchanged. The only charters to-day were the schooners Correspondent and W. H. Stephens at 7c for wheat to Buffalo, the former to load at Racine.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 1.—FLOUR—Opened steady, and closed a trifle lower; fair export and limited home trade demand. Sales 18,900 brls at $4@4.10 for sup. state, $4.40@4.55 for extra state, $3.95@4 for sup. Western, $4.30@4.75 for common to medium extra Western, $4.90@4.95 for shipping brands extra r h o, $5.05@5.50 for trade brands do. Canada flour dull, and common grades trifle easier; sales 500 brls $4.40@7.25 for com to choice extra. Rye flour selling in small parcels at $2.70@3.80. Corn meal dull, unchanged.

WHISKY.—Demand moderate and market unchanged. Sales 650 barrels at 15@15½c.

GRAIN.—There is a fair export demand for wheat. Market generally without change. Sales 20,000 bu Chicago spring at 75@91c; 37,000 north-western club at 92@97c; 13,800 Racine spring at 90c; 14,600 Mil club at 80@100c; 16,500 amber Iowa at 101@101½; 12,000 winter red Western at $1.08@1.12; 2000 bu red St. Louis at $1; 7,500 bu white western at $1.15@1.27. Rye quiet; sales 3,500 bu com. western at 54@56c; and 650 bu state at 67c. Barley and barley malt dull and nominal. Supply of corn moderate and with a fair demand for export and home trade. The market may be quoted a shade higher. Sales 67,000 bu at 44@50c for common to prime; new mixed western 35c; damaged do. in store at 53c for new western yellow. Oats dull at 27@30c for western and Canada; 30@31c for state.

GROCERIES—Coffee still rules very quiet though prices have not materially changed. Sales 250 brls Rio at 12@13½c; 40 bags Java at 17c. Rice rather more doing today. Market may be quoted a shade higher. Sales 1,275 bbls at 4½@5½c for Cuba—included in sales were 18 hhds Porto Rico at 5@5½c. Molasses quiet and firm. We only hear of sales of 30 hhds Porto Rico at p. t.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, and prices without any decided change; sales 500 brls at $14.75@15.00 for mess, and $10@10.25 for prime; total stock, July 1st, 58,490 brls; same date last month, 44,486 brls; same date last year, 85,934 brls. Prime mess beef quiet and unchanged. Beef hams dull at $12.50@13.50. Cut meats quiet, with trifling sales at 4½@5½ for shoulders, 5½@6½ for hams. Lard very quiet; sales 1300 bbls at 8@8½; a small parcel at 9½. Butter in moderate demand at 8@12½ for Ohio, and 7@15 for state. Cheese selling at 3@7c.

STOCKS—Dull and rather easier. C & T 24½; M C 44½; N Y C 74; Pac Mail 70½; Harl 39½; C & N W 1st bonds 36; M C 83, old bonds 88½; Missouri 6's 38; Va 6's 44; N C 6's 48; N Y State 5's '71, 89½; Treasury 11's 101½; U S 6's 68, coupons 87; U S 5's 74, coupons 76; U S 6's 81, coupons 86½.

BANK STATEMENT.—Decrease in loans $1,363,698. Increase in specie $2,597,883. Decrease in circulation $106,221. Increase in deposits $1,119,409.

BUFFALO, July 1.—FLOUR—dull and unchanged.

GRAIN.—Weather rather rainy and disagreeable in the afternoon, and no sales. Sales in the forenoon were 14,000 bu No 1 Chicago Spring at 70c; 8,000 bu No 2 Milwaukee club at 69c. Corn dull; sales 16,000 bu at 33c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady at 10½c for corn, 11½c for wheat to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—14,000 brls flour; 160,000 bu wheat; 30,000 bu corn; 39,000 bu oats.

CANAL EXPORTS—900 brls flour; 124,000 bu wheat; 50,000 bu corn; 7000 Rye.

OSWEGO—July 1.—FLOUR—Steady; $4.75 for fancy.

GRAIN—Wheat in limited demand, with sales of 4,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at 74c. Corn unchanged. Sales of 3,000 Western yellow at 39c. Other grains quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady. Flour 25c, wheat 8c, and corn 7c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—For the last forty-eight hours: 1,953 brls flour, 38,800 bu wheat, 73,300 bu corn, 10,080 bu barley, 20,200 bu rye.

CANAL EXPORTS—For the same time: 6,679 brls flour, 38,800 bu wheat, 68,300 bu corn.

LAKE IMPORTS—For the month of June: 45,170 brls flour, 1,238,070 bu wheat, 615,689 bu corn, 56,168 bu barley, 23 984 bu rye, 5,965 bu peas.

IMPORTS SINCE THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION TO JULY 1st—58,159 brls flour, 2,224,103 bu wheat, 1,355,743 bu corn, 70,068 bu oats, 42,492 bu barley, 45,068 rye, 24,602 bu peas.

Foreign Markets.

PER ÆTNA.] LIVERPOOL, June 20.

BREADSTUFFS.—Weather favorable. Flour very dull and 6d lower; sales 28s. Wheat dull, 2@3d lower, except for finer qualities. Corn dull, 6d@9d lower.

PROVISIONS.—Beef steady. Pork dull and easier, but prices unchanged. Bacon heavy and slightly lower. Lard dull and prices weak.

LONDON MARKETS.—Wheat declined 1s@2s. Flour declined 1s. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Rice heavy. Tea quiet and steady.

Sales of Ill. C. shares 39½ discount; Erie 20½@21½; N. Y. C. shares 67@69.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..........July 1.

Str Michigan, Steward, Mackinac, 735 hf brls fish.
Prop Acme, Hathaway, Buffalo, 155 kgs liquor, lot mdse.
Prop Adriatic, McCrea, Buffalo, lot mdse.
Prop Tonawanda, Palmer, Buffalo, 18 brls liquor, lot mdse.
Prop Sun, Jones, Goderich, 794 pkgs fish, lot mds.
Prop Empire, Richardson, Ogdensburgh, 5 tons mds.
Prop Cleveland, Reed, Ogdensburgh, lot mdse.
Prop Barber, Brown, Grand River, 100 m lumber, 8 fanning mills.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon, 140 m lumber, 100 m shingles.
Bark Danube, Lynn, Buffalo, 193 tons coal.
Bark America, Davis, Oconto, 190 m lumber, 90 m lath.
Brig Gale, Chamberlain, Oconto, 150 m lumber.
Brig Kirk White, Griffith, Sheboygan, 106 cds wood, 62 brls fish.
Brig Powhatten, Stebbins, Oconto, 104 m lumber, 30 m shingles.
Schr Farmer, Kitter, Sand Bay, 50 cds wood.
Schr Tempest, Newton, Kalamazoo, 20 m lumber, 20 m shingles, 18 m lath.
Schr Challenge, Reed, Kalamazoo, 65 m lumber.
Schr New Hampshire, Weighland, Lincoln, 85 m lumber.
Schr Whaling, Bland, Milwaukee.
Schr Mermaid, Thompson, White Lake, 20 cds stave bolts.
Schr Rich, Ingraham, Buffalo.
Schr Parsons, Merick, Cleveland, 150 tons coal.
Schr Atheneum, Dougall, Presque Isle, 418 tons coal.
Schr Bates, Davison, Presque Isle, 132 tons coal.
Schr Tuscola, Robb, Grand Haven, 130 m lumber.
Schr Kewaxcum, McElliott, Eastmanville, 25 m lumber, 64 cds wood.
Schr Sea Bird, Thomas, Buffalo.
Schr Syracuse, Cay, Oswego, 150 tons pig iron, 6 wagons.
Schr Marshfield, Coffee, Colborn.

CLEARED..........July 1.

Prop Hunter, Goderich, 11,500 bu wheat, 580 brls flour, 7 brls tallow, 565 hides, 208 bags oats, 182 bags corn, 164 beans.
Prop J Barber, Brown, Grand River, light.
Prop Cleveland, Reed, Ogdensburgh, 60 bales broom corn.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon.
Bark America, Davis, Oconto.
Brig Gale, Chamberlain, Oconto.
Brig Geneva, Thompson, Green Bay, light.
Schr Tempest, Newton, Kalamazoo.
Schr N Hampshire, Weighland, Lincoln.
Schr Bonesteel, Christy, Muskegon.
Schr Three Bells, Clark, Holland.
Schr Hero, Burch, South Haven.
Schr Gipsey, Gimmerson, Muskegon.
Schr Ardent, Stocks, Holland.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Wilksons Pier.
Schr St Lawrence, Lowry, Sheboygan, 50 brls h wines.
Schr Shanks, Shiver, South Haven.
Schr Hinsdale, Parson, Hamlin's Pier.
Schr Telegraph, Hayes, White Lake.
Schr Albatross, Meyer, Menominee.
Schr Dresden, Finnegan, Crawford's Pier, 200 green hides.
Schr Mary Phelps, Kalamazoo.
Schr Sutherland, Piery, South Haven.
Schr Irwin, Sherman, Manistee.
Schr Freedom, Higgie, Muskegon.
Schr Kent, Reid, Charlotteville.
Schr Ironsides, Wadsworth, Oswego, 16,000 bu corn.
Schr Tempest, Burns, Green Bay.
Schr Spartan, Cherry, Painter's Pier.
Schr Kitty Grand, Long, White Lake.
Schr Pride, Denton, Paintwater.
Schr Corinthian, Hall, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Challenge, Reed, Kalamazoo.
Schr Tuscola, Robb, Grand Haven.
Schr Kewaxcum, McElliott, Eastmanville.
Schr Commencement, Vandes, Holland.
Schr Speed, Read, Grand Haven.
Schr Albany, Smith, Sheboygan.
Schr Rambler, Pugh, Kewaunee.
Scow Mermaid, Thompson, White Lake.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED..........June 29.

Investigator, Athens, 30 c y rubble and 32 c y dim stone.
Adelia, Joliet, 4000 bu corn.
Emeline, Seneca, 5000 do.
Trubadour, Lockport, 4300 do, 20 bu beans.
Alexander, Lockport, 5000 do, 625 bu wheat, 75 brls highwines.
Fame, Dupage, 4465 bu corn.
Prairie Queen, Ottawa, 5200 do.
Danube, Ottawa, 9446 bu oats, 1350 lbs starch.
Atlanta, Lasalle, 4530 bu corn, 25 tons mdse, 500 lbs ag. imp., 1500 lbs h h furniture.
York State, Lasalle, 140 tons pig iron.
Tide, Lasalle, 5319 bu corn.
Baltimore, LaSalle, 5,000 bus corn, 4,339 lbs lard.
Queen City, LaSalle, 5,000 bus corn.
Arctic, LaSalle, 4,850 bus corn.
Africa, LaSalle, 5,289 bus corn.
Badger State, LaSalle, 4,000 bus corn.
Globe, Athens, 30,000 bus oats, 4,922 lbs butter.
Beloit, Lasalle, 2,750 bus corn, 1,550 bus wheat.
Hamlin, LaSalle, 5,200 bus corn.
Prairie Chief, LaSalle, 5,500 bus corn.

CLEARED..........June 29.

Wing and Wing, LaSalle.
Marion, Seneca.
Oreca, Lasalle, 41,733 ft lumber, 10 m siding.
Ann Star, Lasalle, 122 bbls salt.
Troubadour, Lockport.
Alexander, Lockport.
Prairie Queen, Ottawa, 1023 ft lumber.
Acadia, Lasalle, 58,287 ft lumber, 20 m shingles.
Adelia, Joliet.
Wave, Morris, 21,015 ft lumber.

Marine Intelligence.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL—BOUND WEST—On the 27th—Barks Clayton, E S Adams; brig New York. On the 28th—Props Jefferson, Prairie State; brig S C Walbridge; schrs Persian, John Rice, Carthagenian, Norwegian, J C Fremont (Milan), Arctic, W A Glover, Belle Sheridan, Presto, Berlin, J J Morley.

BOUND EAST—On the 27th—Bark Prince of Wales; schrs Pierpont, James Leslie. On the 28th—Bark Quebec, schrs Jessie, Maize, Lewis Wells, A Medbury.

The schr Cornelia is discharging at the Elevator

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TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR,
Tobacco, Spices,
At low figures for cash buyers.
NORTON, ROBB & CO. No. 18 River street.

FISH.—2,000 Packages Mackerel, Pickled Herring, Codfish and Whitefish, in store for sale by NORTON, ROBB & CO., No. 18 River street.

250 Bbls. REFINED SUGARS, Granulated, Crushed and Powdered, of standard quality, arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 14 South Water street.

500 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS, No. 1 Gold Chop, for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 14 South Water street.

450 HLF. CHESTS TEAS—Y. H., Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong, of superior flavor and quality. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 14 South Water street.

100 CASES TOBACCO—The best brands in market. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 14 South Water street.

150 HHDS N. O. SUGAR, COMMON to choice, for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 14 South Water street.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices; also Superior Yeast Malt. A. S. MOSEY, 5 Board of Trade Building.

Wanted.

WANTED—A Carriage Trimmer. Inquire at 38 North Jefferson street. Also; Carriages and Buggies for sale cheap for cash.

WANTED—A Situation as Teacher of Military Tactics and Mathematics by a person who received his education at West Point, and has taught Tactics and been Prof. of Mathematics for the last ten years at St. Timothy's Hall, Catonsville, Baltimore County, Md. The best of references given. Address, [illegible] CRANDAL, Catonsville, Baltimore County, Md.

WANTED—For cash at a price to suit the times, a well located improved or partly improved Farm of from about 80 to 160 acres with house and buildings, situated on a line with or north of Chicago. Must not be low lands or near lake shore. The stock and furniture will be taken at a fair price if preferred. Address, with full particulars, to "H. F.," Tribune Office.

WANTED.—Agents wanted to canvass every County in the Northwestern States for the sale of an article which every business man must have, every farmer must have, every railroad man must have. ALSO—A large assortment of Patriotic Badges and Pins, Maps, Charts, &c., of the seat of war.
The Small Price of these Articles brings them Within the Reach of All.
Enclose a stamp and receive by return mail a circular giving full particulars. Address J. H. JOHNSON, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 4383.

AGENTS WANTED.—North, East and West, to sell Clark's lately improved Patent Indelible Pencils for marking Clothing without preparation or risk of blotting. We offer splendid inducements to Agents, and will return all the money sent to us if the pencil be not found indelible after trial. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents, or samples of marking, circular, &c., on receipt of one stamp. Address E. F. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. P. O. Box 21.

A STOCK OF DRUGS, MEDICINES AND BOOKS WANTED, amounting to $2,000 or $3,000, or $4,000, for which valuable city property in Central Wisconsin, now renting for six to eight per cent. on its valuation, will be exchanged at fair figures, or good well located land in proportion of cash paid. If in a desirable locality in the country preferred. Any person wishing to go out of the Drug Business, and having a suitable stock, will find a good bargain. Address Box 4443, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—$1,200 a year made by any one with $10 worth of PATENT STENCIL TOOLS. Stock enough included to retail for $150. Send for Circular, Sample and Stencil Catalogue. Address A. J. FULLAM, No. 43 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo., or 212 Broadway, New York.

To Rent.

TO RENT—The Store No. 135 South Water street, near Clark street bridge. Apply on the premises to C. L. HARMON.

TO BE RENTED—The very desirable English Basement Brick and Marble Front House, Belgrave Terrace, No. 44 May street, between Washington and Madison streets, 12 minutes ride from City Hall. House contains Gas, Bath Room, Hot and Cold Water, and use of Stable if desired. Is in thorough repair, and will be rented low to a choice tenant. Address Post Office Box 4143, or inquire of J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington st., Office No. 6.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS
To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A Pleasant suite of rooms with Board where there are no other boarders, in a pleasant and shady locality, on Third avenue (late Edina Place). Address Box 74, Chicago, Ill.

BOARDING.—A front room or suite of rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, with board for a gentleman and lady or two gentlemen. Also a bedroom with board for one gentleman, at 68 Lasalle street, corner of Washington, opposite Court House Square.

BOARDING.—Desirable Furnished or Unfurnished Rooms, with Board, can be obtained at No. 106 Edina Place (Third avenue).

BOARDING.—Pleasant Front Rooms to let with Board, on reasonable terms. Apply at 64 Wabash avenue, corner of Randolph.

BOARDING.—There are now vacant at 228 and 232 South Clark street, some pleasant front rooms, which can be had either furnished or unfurnished, suitable for accommodating families or single gentlemen. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only a few minutes walk from the Post Office.

BOARDING.—Desirable Furnished or Unfurnished Rooms, with Board, may now be had at No. 40 Van Buren street, between State street and Wabash avenue.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Six Buckeye Mowing Machines at one half the manufacturers' price for CASH. $3000 worth of Goods to exchange for Real Estate. 180 acres of an Improved Farm, half under cultivation, 30 acres of timber, near a Railroad Station, 70 miles from Chicago. Cash price only $1,800, or to exchange for Chicago Property. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 167 State street.

FOR SALE.—A good second hand Top Buggy for sale. Apply to J. E. SHEES, 152 South Water street.

ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE FOR SALE CHEAP. Also, a good MARE for a farm wanted by C. H. BECKWITH.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A Dwelling House, nearly new, with nine rooms, 1½ acres of land, located at Harlem, first Station on Galena Railroad, eight miles from Chicago, twenty rods from Oak Ridge Seminary, and sixty rods from Station. Fare One Shilling. Terms of sale, $1,500. A small payment required; the balance on five years time. Rent per annum $150, to a small family only. For further particulars inquire at 231 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP, in McHenry, Kane, Ogle, Whiteside, Grundy, De Kalb, Rock Island, Boone, Carroll and Lake Counties, and lately entered by THOMAS R. GREENE and now owned by Ardelia E. and Mary Ann Greene. Title perfect. Terms easy. Apply to H. B. HURD, No. 11 Methodist Church Block, Chicago.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MONEY.—I offer for sale on reasonable terms, my interest in, with all the Furniture and Fixtures necessary for Hotel business, the property known as WRIGHT'S HOTEL, formerly the Tremont House, situated on the northeast corner of North Water and Wells streets, near Galena Depot. Being desirous of paying my whole attention to the Grocery Business, which I have engaged in, I am induced to make this offer. The house has made a good reputation for itself, and a large patronage can be depended on. For terms, immediate application must be made to the Proprietor.
W. WRIGHT.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. ROSSITER, Lake Forest.

Illinois Currency, &c.

CLEARING HOUSE FOR Illinois Currency.
We have this day change our manner of making returns for Discredited Illinois Currency, and shall hereafter, instead of forwarding bonds in return for it, receive it from all parties in sums of $250 and upwards, keeping a correct account of the notes of each bank received, and after having accumulated enough on any one bank to take up a bond sell the bond and make returns in New York Exchange.
The Bonds will be sold in New York by telegraph, to be delivered when they arrive, and we will remit as soon as we learn by telegraph the prices at which they have been sold.
In this way parties who send us the currency will receive for each note sent us exactly its proportion of the securities held by the Auditor, less our commission, which will be two per cent. on the bonds sold. This charge covers all expenses of every kind, including the Auditor's fee ($5 per bond), costs for forwarding and selling bonds, telegraphing, &c. &c.
There are now eighty-nine banks, the notes of which we can convert in this way. Lists of which will be sent to all applicants.
N. H. RIDGELY & CO., Springfield, Ill.

ASSORTING AND CLEARING HOUSE OF B. B. MORRIS, 38 South Clark Street.
In view of the great depreciation in Illinois Bank Notes, and the still greater loss to those who sell, instead of having their money retired through the Auditor's Office for State Bonds, the subscriber will receive
Illinois and Wisconsin BANK NOTES
In large or small amounts, and convert the same into Bonds or otherwise for each person depositing.
Mr. Morris has had much experience in dealing with Illinois Banks for the past year, and can reach the desired object with as little delay as the law will permit.
Bank notes received after this date, and returns made in Gold or New York Exchange in the shortest and surest time possible.
B. B. MORRIS.
Chicago, June 25th, 1861.
N.B.—In some cases advances will be made upon deposits of notes for above purposes.

STATE BONDS
Illinois Currency.
Bonds of all kinds sold at New York Stock Board and drafts given for proceeds on day of sale.
A GENERAL STOCK AND BOND COMMISSION BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
New York Quotations received by Telegraph Daily
C. B. COBB, No. 9 Telegraph Building.

DON'T SACRIFICE YOUR ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN MONEY.
We are paying the HIGHEST RATES for Illinois and Wisconsin Currency in Gold or Exchange on New York to suit parties.
32 Clark street, Southwest corner of Lake.
DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.
W. C. CHURCHILL.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY.
BROOKS & MALLORY will buy ALL GRADES of Illinois Currency and Discredited Wisconsin at highest rates. Office Old Post Office Building, (up stairs.) WE PAY GOLD.
We particularly invite those having large amounts to sell to give us a call before disposing of the same. We also buy Checks on Marine Bank.

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY OFFICE. Chicago, June 6th, 1861.
A CARD.—The Chicago City Railway Company are selling eighteen tickets for one dollar, Illinois Currency; and for par funds or specie, twenty-eight tickets for one dollar as usual.
D. A. GAGE, Superintendent.

FISHING TACKLE.—
Fish Hooks,
Lines, Spoon Baits, Reels, Flies, Floats, &c., &c.
REED POLES—10,000 cheap jointed Poles, &c., at 12 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 4, Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill. No. 4
Personal and exclusive attention given to Consignments. ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

Army Equipments.

MILITARY UNIFORMS For Sale Cheap. A number of Ready Made Grey Military Uniforms for one Company. JAS. MARKS & CO., No. 119 Lake street.

ARMY EQUIPMENTS. CAMP BLANKETS AND KNAPSACKS COMBINED, And so arranged that they may be formed into Tents. KNAPSACKS WITH CAPES. The above are newly invented equipments, furnished in large quantities to the [illegible] HAVERSACKS, CAMP BLANKETS, RUBBER GOODS, TENTS, &c., may be had in any quantity by the Agent of JOHN B. IDESON & Co., Randolph street, Kingsbury Block.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.
We are now extensively engaged in manufacturing
Dragoon Equipments,
KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, WATER-PROOF BLANKETS, CARTRIDGE BOXES, BELTS, KNIFE-SHEATHS, &c.,
And are prepared to furnish large quantities
AT SHORT NOTICE
SAMPLES ON HAND.
TURNER & SIDWAY, 38 RANDOLPH STREET,
Manufacturers of Saddles, Horse Collars, &c.
☞ All inquiries promptly answered.

MILITARY GOODS
BLUE CLOTH
Grey Cloth,
Flannel,
Blankets,
And Trimmings
FOR SALE BY
BOWEN BROTHERS,
74 and 76 Lake Street.

MILITARY CAPS.
J. & A. HERZOG,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS,
152 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

MILITARY BELTS AND SHIRTS.—I am now manufacturing BELTS, and ready to supply in any quantity AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER SOLD BEFORE.
UNIFORM SHIRTS made to order. BUCK GLOVES cheap as usual. E. R. BOWEN,
Over the United States Express Office.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S. S.—Circuit Court of Cook County, [illegible] Term 1861. Lucinda King vs. Charles S. King. In Chancery. Affidavit of the non residence of Charles S. King, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, notice is hereby given to the said Charles S. King that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof, on the [illegible] day of [illegible], and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of July next, [illegible]. Now, unless you, the said Charles S. King, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of July, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
H. B. STEVENS, Compl't's Sol'r., 85 Clark street.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S. S.—Circuit Court of Cook County. In Chancery. Wendel Alle vs. John Reis et al.
Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery, in obedience to [illegible]
L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, June 11th, 1861.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861.—William T. Burgess vs. [illegible] In Chancery. [illegible]
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago. Francis W. Buckingham vs. Charles A. [illegible] In Chancery. [illegible]
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
T. DYMOND, Compl't's Sol'r.
Chicago, June 6th, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, James G. Maclay and Margaret Maclay his wife, did execute and deliver unto Edward H. Arnold, Trustee, &c., a deed of trust dated March 15, A. D. 1856, and recorded in the recorder's office of Cook County, Illinois, on the 11th day of April A. D. 1856, in Book 141 of deeds, page 11, [illegible]
EDWARD H. ARNOLD, Trustee.
DAVIS & NISSEN, Sol'rs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, S. S.—Cook County Circuit Court, June Term, A. D. 1861. Ebenezer G. Wolcott vs. [illegible] [illegible]
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
A. E. WOLCOTT, Pl'ff's Att'y.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, 1861. In Chancery. William T. Seymour vs. Clark Hayward and Lewis Hinton, [illegible]
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
King & Scott, Complainant's Solicitors.

IMPORTANT.—Look in at 175 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago, and see how low they sell [illegible]

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—[illegible]

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1861.

DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS.—A new military department, the Department of Illinois, has been created. It will consist of the State of Illinois, and be commanded by Brigadier General John Pope, late of the regular army. The War Department has forwarded "the boundaries" [illegible] Pope.

PATTERSON'S COLUMN.—The great news of the morning—of course the latest to come—is the crossing of Gen. Patterson's column across the Potomac, at Williamsport, which was accomplished at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, in the face of a rebel battery planted [illegible] to cover the ford. The First Wisconsin Regiment had the post of honor. The rebels, surprised and overwhelmed by the movement, fell back, with a loss [illegible] which is said to have been considerable. Simultaneous with this movement, [illegible] understood that Gen. McClellan [illegible] advance upon Johnston from the [illegible] [illegible] the upper Potomac in a few days.

FORWARD AGAIN.—Our special Washington dispatch [illegible] to assure the public that the [illegible] "will directly make a show [illegible] Richmond, not occupying more [illegible] days in the movement from Washington [illegible] the seat of the rebel government. [illegible] Manassas Junction and all such fortified [illegible] will be left to guard their respective [illegible] points, and the grand army will [illegible] straight to Jeff. Davis' den. We trust [illegible] correspondent is correct. We hope [illegible] be done. The theory, presuming [illegible] theory, is a plausible one. But [illegible] learned to believe only in accomplished facts, and to risk nothing on the [illegible] who presides over the telegraph, [illegible] never so wisely.

GEN. PATTERSON TO BE SUPERSEDED.—A rather vague telegraphic [illegible] from Washington last evening [illegible] Gen. Fremont will supercede Gen. Patterson in command of the Pennsylvania troops. If this report be true, [illegible] that the Administration is [illegible] disgusted with the do-nothing [illegible] the redoubtable Patterson, who, with an army of 22,000 soldiers, has remained four weeks in the vicinity of [illegible] Ferry, absolutely torpid. The [illegible] Johnston evacuated Harper's Ferry in great haste a fortnight ago [illegible] back to Winchester, fearing that [illegible] Stone's division might get in his [illegible] Gen. Patterson's corps would [illegible] front. When it became known [illegible] Johnston had retreated, Patterson [illegible] cautiously forward close [illegible] enemy, and then made a [illegible] retreat to his old position [illegible] town and vicinity. Why [illegible] has ever since been a puzzle [illegible] seen no explanation of it. After [illegible] grade march, a detachment of [illegible] force returned to Harper's [illegible] burnt and destroyed every [illegible] and other property that was [illegible] Another marauding detachment [illegible] to Martinsburg, a few miles west [illegible] per's, and burnt and destroyed [illegible] leisure, locomotives, cars, machinery [illegible] and other railroad property to the value of *two millions of dollars*. Meanwhile Patterson snoozed and snored [illegible] town, a few hour's march distant. [illegible] he is yet—or was at the last account [illegible] men are said to be sadly demoralized [illegible] little wonder. The quicker Fremont [illegible] command the better.

Cadwallader, a General of the same sort, was put in charge [illegible] by the Secretary of War, and [illegible] knows what a mess he made [illegible] President superceded him and [illegible] Banks in command of that district [illegible] is energetically and speedily [illegible] order out of chaos, and reducing [illegible] rebels to subjection. There [illegible] other Generals whom the President [illegible] long, will supercede with bolder [illegible] active men, after which the country [illegible] expect to see the Anaconda [illegible] its torpid state, and give the [illegible] squeeze. We have more confidence in "Old Abe" than in some of his advisers, by considerable. He [illegible] est, and wants the rebellion [illegible] the shortest space of time, [illegible] forward military agencies.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

THE COMMERCE OF THE FIRST SIX MONTHS.

The receipts and shipments [illegible] week ending June 29, were as [illegible]

[illegible]

The following table shows [illegible] and shipments of leading articles of commerce during the past six months compared with the two previous [illegible]

[illegible]

The following table shows [illegible] ceipts of grain (including [illegible] city from the 1st of January to [illegible] July, for a series of years:

[illegible]

From the above table it will be seen that notwithstanding the drawbacks [illegible] have occurred during the past [illegible] to affect our commerce, the [illegible] those of 1860 by upwards of [illegible] *bushels*, and that year exceeded [illegible] in the previous history of [illegible] who have been talking [illegible] cline of the grain trade of Chicago [illegible] do well to consult the above [illegible]

The following table shows [illegible] of flour and grain in store [illegible] the 1st of July, compared with [illegible] ments of the three previous [illegible]

[illegible]

THE COMET.

Mr. Bosnett, of Ottawa, [illegible] the comet now illuminating [illegible] ern heavens cannot possibly [illegible] of 1264 and 1556, as he at [illegible] He is now of the opinion [illegible] stranger.

FROM MEMPHIS.—We are [illegible] American Express Company [illegible] from Memphis.